

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCL.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL NO. 22.

REPORT
OF THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN
THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
FOR
1887-88.



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COMPLIMENTARY

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No. 69P. 548 of 1888.

FROM

F. HENVEY, Esq., c.s.,
*Offg. Agent to the Governor-General
for Central India,*

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Foreign Department.

Dated Indore Residency, the 11th October 1888.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the Administration Report of the Central India Agency for the year 1887-88.

2. I assumed charge of the duties of Agent to the Governor-General from Sir Lepel Griffin on the 1st May 1888, and, as his review of the Report for 1886-87 brought the history of events up to January 1888, I do not think that such remarks as I might be able to make upon a period already reviewed by him, and with which I had no concern, would have any value.

3. The Minister to His Highness Maharajah Holkar has not submitted his Report*, which is usually given as an Appendix to the General Report, but it will be sent when received.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. HENVEY,
*Offg. Agent to the Governor-General
for Central India.*

* Since received and printed as Appendix A of this Report.

REPORT
OF
THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN
THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
FOR
1887-88.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS BY THE AGENT
TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Nil.

[*N.B.*—See forwarding letter No. 69P.-548, dated 11th October 1888, from Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.]

The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India travelled during 1887-88.

		Days.
April	1887	9
August	„	7
September	„	19
October	„	10
November	„	10
December	„	31
January	1888	22
March	„	10
	TOTAL	118

CHAPTER II.—JUDICIAL.

Under Foreign Department Notification No. 4135I., dated 16th September 1887—

The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India,

The Resident at Gwalior,

The Political Agent in Bhopal,

The Political Agent in Baghelkhand and Superintendent of the Rewah State,

The Political Agent in Bundelkhand,

The Political Agent in Bhopawar,

were invested with the powers of a Collector under Act II of 1886 (The Income Tax Act, 1886) for the purpose of granting certificates, in respect of interest on Government securities, in Forms B, C, and D, prescribed in Rule 9 of the Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 593, dated 5th February 1886, when such securities are held by persons residing outside of British India.

2. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 4587I., dated 21st October 1887, the following Acts were, as far as they are applicable, extended to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Sindhia State Railway, Indian Midland Railway, and Bhopal State Railway :—

Act XIV of 1866 (The Indian Post Office Act, 1866), as amended by Act III of 1882.

Act IX of 1872 (The Indian Contract Act, 1872), as amended by Act IV of 1886.

Act IV of 1879 (The Indian Railway Act, 1879).

Act IV of 1883 (The Indian Railway Act, 1883).

Act XIII of 1885 (The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885).

The Agent to the Governor-General was declared a Local Government for the purposes of the Indian Railway Act, 1879, in respect of such parts of the Railways mentioned above as are situate within the territories of the Native States in Central India.

3. Under Foreign Department Notification No. 5012I., dated 29th November 1887, all magisterial powers heretofore conferred on the Police officers within the limits of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system were confirmed, and were deemed to have been conferred in accordance with law.

4. Under Foreign Department letter No. 4394I., dated 3rd October 1887, the Government of India sanctioned the proposal to apply to the Central India Section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to the north of the Nerbudda, the Rules contained in Bombay Government Resolution No. 2564, dated 15th November 1886, for the disposal by the Railway Authorities of Arms, Ammunition and Opium, found on Railway premises or in Railway carriages, opium being sent to the Second Assistant Agent to the Governor-General instead of to the Collector of the district.

I.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE—continued.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Attendance of Witnesses.

CLASS OF COURT.	No. of persons.	No. of days.	Average No. of days for each.	No. who have attended for one day only.
District Magistrate and Sessions Judge.				
Resident, Gwalior	1	1	1	1
Political Agent, Bhopal	205	205	1	205
" " District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, Bhopal State Railway . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Bundelkhand	142	57	40	35
" " Baghelkhand	12	12	1	12
" " Western Malwa	112	155	1.38	79
" " Bhopawar	78	81	1.03	77
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India	45	45	1	45
Political Assistant, Goona (District Magistrate)	60	177	2.95	30
2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India	229	229	1	229
First Class Magistrate, Indore Residency	229	229	1	229
District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway	69	69	1	69
Superintendent, Central India Agency Jail, Magistrate, 2nd Class . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Superintendent, Jail Agar	Magistrate,			
Superintendent, Jail Goona	Magistrate,			
Superintendent, Jail Nowgong	3rd Class			
Superintendent, Jail Sehore	Class			
Officer Commanding at Sutua	Magistrate,	...	...	...
Superintendent, Sehore Bazaar	Magistrate,	494	494	1
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur	2nd Class	31	31	31
Kamashdar, Manpur	Class	56	56	56
Officer Commanding Malwa Bhil Corps, Sirdarpur (Magistrate, 3rd Class)		45	45	1
District Superintendent of Police, Hoshangabad (Magistrate, 2nd Class, Bhopal State Railway)		...	...	...
Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, Indore (Magistrate, 2nd Class)		90	90	1
TOTAL	1,669	1,747	1.04	1,498
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate)	165	586	3.55	158
" " Nimach " "	151	155	1.02	149
Officer Commanding at Sipri (Magistrate, 3rd Class)	283	292	1.03	274
191	69	0.36	101	
TOTAL	790	1,102	1.39	682
GRAND TOTAL	2,459	2,849	1.15	2,180

5. There were 2,076 cases for disposal, of which 1,042, including 625 breaches of Cantonment Rules, were taken up by Cantonment Magistrates. The remaining 1,034 cases were disposed of by the Political Agents and their subordinates.

The following comparative statement shews the number of cases instituted in Central India during the year 1885-86, 1886-87, and 1887-88, excluding Cantonment Courts :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Murder and attempted murder . . .	12	21	15
Culpable homicide . . .	13	10	15
Dacoity . . .	25	28	30
Robbery on highway and elsewhere . . .	5	5	21
Receiving stolen property . . .	5	4	13
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft . . .	159	180	216
Miscellaneous offences . . .	583	529	724
TOTAL . . .	802	777	1,034

The average duration of cases in the Courts of Political Agents and others, exclusive of Cantonment Magistrates, is 8·06 days against 7·92 days last year, and in cases tried by Cantonment Magistrates, 8·47 days against 6·66 days last year.

The number of witnesses attending the Courts has decreased, being 2,459 against 2,718 last year. The average duration of their attendance has also slightly decreased.

The returns from the Bhopal Agency show the greatest increase, 244 cases having been instituted during 1887-88 against 106 in the previous year. The duration of cases, however, shows a great decrease, *viz.*, from 16·2 days to 3·8 days.

The duration of cases in Western Malwa has increased from 9·88 days to 39·88 days, and in Goona from 30·24 to 41·59. In the Indore Residency Court it has decreased from 5·16 days to 1·29 days. This Court has during the past year been presided over by the Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

The average duration of attendance of witnesses at the Mhow Court has fallen from 8·33 days to 3·85 days.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

CIVIL JUSTICE.

CLASS OF COURT.	NUMBER OF SUITS.				SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1887-88.				AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
	Pending at close of 1886-87.	Filed during 1887-88.	Total.	Disposed of during 1887-88.	Value or Suits.		Cost or conduct of Suits.		Total number of suits.	Average duration of suits.
					Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.		
RESIDENT, GWALIOR	Regular Suits . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	R a.p.	R a.p.	R a.p.	1
POLITICAL AGENT, BIHAR	Regular Suits	11	5	16	3	18	1,995	0	665	1,423
	Execution of Decrees	9	17	26	16	10	2,365	90	147	474.3
POLITICAL AGENT, BUNDIHLAND	Regular Suits . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.62
	Execution of Decrees . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
POLITICAL AGENT, BAGHLKHAND	Regular Suits . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Execution of Decrees . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
POLITICAL AGENT, WESTERN MAHARASHTRA	Regular Suits	15	57	72	64	8	1,928	116	302	4,264
	Execution of Decrees	8	21	29	27	2	1,356	36	468	666.62
POLITICAL AGENT, BHOPAWAR	Regular Suits	12	98	110	80	30	3,452	21	432	83.37
	Execution of Decrees . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
POLITICAL ASSISTANT, GOONDA	Regular Suits	4	50	54	52	2	1,402	89	2615	60.98
	Execution of Decrees . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	42	211	253	200	53	8,570	64	4315	19.13
	Regular Suits	17	38	65	43	12	3,621	126	843	..
	Execution of Decrees . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CIVIL JUDGE, INDORE RESIDENCY	Regular Suits	32	178	210	192	18	23,978	117	1506	53.81
	Execution of Decrees	8	147	156	148	7	19,357	150	13011	107.85
SUPERINTENDENT, SEHORE BAZAAR	Regular Suits	68	441	500	447	62	11,299	46	2545	22.04
	Execution of Decrees	80	375	455	373	82	3,406	36	8584	20
DEPUTY ROAD SUPERINTENDENT, MANTUR	Regular Suits	2	22	24	20	4	604	16	25311	24.49
	Execution of Decrees . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KAMAIHDAY, MANJUD	Regular Suits . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Execution of Decrees . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	102	641	743	659	84	40,652	147	61118	24.50
	Regular Suits	88	522	610	621	6	23,724	26	4396	62.36

6. The figures showing the number of suits for disposal and those disposed of are very similar to the figures of last year. The value of the property involved has however decreased by some R40,000.

Both the number and value of decrees executed have increased, the former from 1,718 to 2,504, and the latter by about a lakh and thirty-eight thousand rupees.

The average duration of regular suits and of executions of decree shows a satisfactory decrease, being 33.55 and 20.12 days against 48.43 and 30.96 days last year.

The average cost of regular suits and execution of decrees has slightly decreased.

REGISTRATION.

STATION.	BOOK I.		BOOK III.		BOOK IV.		BOOK V.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Regis- tration.	Fees.	Number of Regis- tration.	Fees.	Number of Regis- tration.	Fees.	Number of Regis- tration.	Fees.	Number of Regis- tration.	Fees.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Indore . . . . .	...	...	14	31 0 0	18	40 0 0	...	...	32	71 0 0
Mhow	62	64 8 0	1	5 0 0	37	33 0 0	...	...	100	102 8 0
Sipri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscel- lanous	12 4 0
Nimach	28	39 8 0	...	...	13	10 12 0	...	...	41	50 4 0
Nowgong	36	41 8 0	...	...	22	16 8 0	...	...	58	58 0 0
Sehore	35	102 0 0	23	98 8 0	19	28 0 0	5	3 8 0	82	232 0 0
Sutna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9	6 8 0	...	...	9	6 8 0
Agar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	161	247 8 0	38	134 8 0	118	134 12 0	5	3 8 0	322	532 8 0

7. The following comparative statement shows a slight increase in the number of documents registered and the amount of fees realized :—

	Documents registered.		Fees realized.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Book I	131	161	R a. p. 195 4 0	R a. p. 247 8 0
„ III	52	38	116 0 0	134 8 0
„ IV	118	118	156 4 0	134 12 0
„ V	3	5	3 0 0	3 8 0
TOTAL	304	322	470 8 0	520 4 0

JAIL.

Number of Prisoners.

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.										EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.										REMARKS.										
	During 1887-88.					Total.					Rations of Prisoners.					Clothing of Prisoners.															
	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Deceased.	Disharged.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Deceased.	Disharged.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Deceased.	Disharged.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Deceased.	Disharged.											
In Indore Gwalior	240	161	401	20	6	141	167	234	6,234	2	5	846	15	2	494	0	0	2,962	7	3	13,476	0	10	2,46	54	12	5				
Senor Jail	12	60	72	14	...	41	56	17	...	...	...	158	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong Sutna Agar.	23	91	114	68	1	...	35	104	10	216	14	1	162	3	2	124	10	3	1,596	0	0	107	10	8	378	1	3	10,49	36	0	7
Bhopawar Agency	2	36	38	8	...	1	...	...	40	1,112	12	10	197	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jails	34	74	108	23	1	2	59	85	23	615	0	0	167	0	0	78	0	0	216	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goono	4	10	14	...	...	10	10	4	222	8	0	112	10	10	10	15	0	0	932	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	341	513	684	184	2	10	355	551	333	8,933	0	3	1,720	0	5	707	9	3	6,681	15	2	3,159	11	4	21,202	4	5	34,708	61	1	4
CANTONMENT LOCK-UPS.																															
Mhow	1	273	274	21	...	...	252	273	1	97	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	6	0	2,12	45	11	10
Sipri	...	...	30	7	...	...	19	26	4	172	6	0	142	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	14	0	3,07	102	9	0
Nimuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	303	304	28	...	...	271	269	5	269	12	0	142	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	4	0	5,19	79	8	9
GRAND TOTAL	342	816	1,188	212	2	10	626	850	338	9,202	12	3	1,862	8	5	707	9	3	6,681	15	2	3,159	11	4	21,614	8	5	35,227	61	5	8

8. The average annual cost for maintenance for each prisoner in Central India has slightly increased, being R61-5-8 against R60-1-7 last year, though the cost of those confined in the Cantonment Lock-ups has decreased from R111-0-5 to R79-8-9.

The cost of prisoners at the Agar Agency has increased from R136-5 to R197-5-7, and of those at Nimach has decreased from R185-8-5 to R102-9. The other figures regarding prisoners are practically the same as last year :—

POLICE.

NAME OF OFFICE.	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL, MUNICIPAL, OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL GRADES.		
	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
BUREAU OF LOCAL POLICE UNDER POLITICIAN OFFICERS.	Indore Residency Police .	... ...	R a. p. ... ...	... 44*	R a. p. 4,368 0 0	... 44	R a. p. 4,368 0 0		
	Gwalior Residency Police .	... ..	... ..	... 11	827 10 3	... 11	827 10 3		
	Bhopal Political Agency Police .	... ...	... ..	... 47	3,348 1 5	... 47	3,348 1 5		
	Bundelkhand Agency Police .	... 12	924 0 0	... 26	2,064 0 0	... 38	2,988 0 0		
	Baghelkhand Agency Police .	... 48	5,988 0 0	... ..	...	... 48	5,988 0 0		
	Western Malwa Agency Police .	... 6	588 0 0	... 6	444 0 0	... 12	1,032 0 0		
	Blumia Police .	4 54	6,504 0 0	... ..	...	4 54	6,504 0 0		
	Manpur Purgannah Police .	... 18	1,032 0 0	... ..	...	... 18	1,032 0 0		
	Agency Road Police .	... ..	... ..	... 32	3,108 0 0	... 32	3,108 0 0		
	Chikli or International Police .	... ..	... ..	... 5	352 0 0	... 5	352 0 0		
CANTONMENT POLICE.	Goona Agency Police .	... ..	... ..	... 1	60 0 0	... 1	60 0 0		
		4 133	15,036 0 0	... 172	14,571 11 8	... 305	29,607 11 8		
	Mhow Cantonment Police .	... ..	... ..	... 135	15,170 9 0	... 135	15,170 9 0		
	Sipri Cantonment Police .	... ..	... ..	... 21	2,940 0 0	... 21	2,940 0 0		
	Nimach Cantonment Police .	... ..	... ..	... 73	8,739 14 4	... 73	8,739 14 4		
	Nowgong Cantonment Police .	... ..	... ..	... 40	3,839 9 10	... 40	3,839 9 10		
		... ..	... ..	... 269	30,690 1 2	... 269	30,690 1 2		
	Rajputana Malwa Railway Police (Indore Section) .	... 124	24,056 15 9	... ..	...	... 124	24,056 15 9		
		4 257	39,092 15 9	... 441	45,261 12 10	4 698	84,354 12 7		

* Including 4 extra Barkandazas.

9. The total number of Police maintained is 4 mounted and 698 foot. Of these 4 mounted and 257 foot are paid by the British Government at a cost of R39,092-15-9, and 441, foot by Local Funds, at a cost of R45,261-12-10.

The changes in cost and distribution are so slight, as to call for no remark.

CHAPTER III.—REVENUE OPIUM.

General Remarks.—There has been no perceptible improvement in the trade during the year under report.

A failure of the opium crop had been predicted as a result of the bad weather which prevailed, and, in consequence of this, prices rose a little, but there was no corresponding movement in the importing markets, the upward tendency could take no hold and the traders in Malwa were obliged to give way.

2. Pass Duty.—There has been no change in the rates of pass duty levied, which remained as under :—

Imperial.—On exports to Bombay for exportation thence by sea, R650 per chest.

Provincial.—Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Hyderabad Deccan, R700 per chest.

3. Stock and Outturn.—The outturn of the opium crop of 1887-88 is estimated at not more than 25,000 chests, and the balance of the stock in hand of the previous year's produce, though variously estimated, is said to be not less than 40,000 chests. It is, however, almost impossible to check these figures accurately, as enquiries on all points connected with the resources of the Opium trade are viewed with suspicion both by the traders and by the Native States.

4. Smuggling.—All reports of opium smuggling received from the different Local Governments have been carefully examined, and details of the more important cases have been forwarded to the Darbars with a view to tracing the offenders. The city of Indore enjoys the unenviable reputation of having furnished the greater number of those who have been apprehended. If it were possible to restrict in some way the retail export trade in opium of the chief towns in Malwa, smuggling might perhaps be checked to a certain extent, but the problem is difficult and complicated.

5. Trade and Prices.—Throughout the year the greater demand was for old opium, and much of the opium made last year is intact.

The Prices of Opium at Indore, the Chief Opium mart in Malwa, together with the Bombay and China quotations, are given below.

Month.	TOTAL EXPORTS FROM MALWA.	INDORE.				BOMBAY.				HONG-KONG.				SHANGHAI.				REMARKS.	
		New.		Old.		New.		Old.		New.		Old.		New.		Old.			
		Per Chest, including R650 Pass Duty.	Per Chest, including R650 Pass Duty.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.		
Chests.																			
1887.																			
April	2,130 ¹	1,130	1,148	1,183	1,211	1,180	1,170	1,222	1,220	1,252	1,144	1,168	1,212	1,195	1,245	1,220	1,245	1,266	
May	1,664 ¹	1,137	1,149	1,180	1,207	1,143	1,182	1,196	1,240	1,222	1,272	1,165	1,187	1,226	1,248	1,204	1,222	1,264	
June	4,372 ¹	1,149	1,162	1,193	1,216	1,143	1,195	1,193	1,245	1,248	1,292	1,164	1,198	1,219	1,293	1,189	1,220	1,293	
July	2,559 ¹	1,134	1,148	1,172	1,200	1,129	1,195	1,190	1,240	1,232	1,275	1,186	1,198	1,205	1,293	1,216	1,262	1,293	
August	3,901 ¹	1,125	1,142	1,168	1,192	1,110	1,184 ¹	1,165	1,222	1,209	1,266	1,170	1,196	1,240	1,278	1,194	1,219	1,285	
September	3,160 ¹	1,115	1,133	1,161	1,167	1,090	1,167	1,150	1,202	1,208	1,230	1,161	1,187	1,207	1,243	1,169	1,194	1,233	
October	4,24 ¹ 7	1,133	1,148	1,185	1,202	1,124 ¹	1,190	1,150	1,232	1,201	1,255	1,175	1,209	1,226	1,271	1,156	1,208	1,254	
November	3,714 ¹	1,151	1,162	1,196	1,216	1,111	1,190	1,135	1,230	1,205	1,255	1,160	1,175	1,227	1,260	1,170	1,208	1,268	
December	2,712 ¹	1,158	1,170	1,196	1,225	1,111	1,191	1,154	1,230	1,215	1,263	1,173	1,209	1,212	1,243	1,189	1,228	1,233	
1888.																			
January	2,988	1,176	1,188	1,223	1,245	1,130	1,201	1,188	1,260	1,232	1,280	1,173	1,292	1,212	1,348	1,212	1,289	1,346	
February	3,699	1,211	1,23	1,262	1,288	1,165	1,268	1,239	1,320	1,280	1,342	1,254	1,292	1,303	1,348	1,250	1,289	1,346	
March	1,650	1,203	1,213	1,247	1,272	1,175	1,224	1,224	1,274	1,275	1,305	1,234	1,259	1,289	1,314	1,239	1,270	1,311	
	Total Chests Aver. age. Duty @ R650 2,39,19,350	36,799	1,152	1,166	1,197	1,221	1,129	1,197	1,179	1,243	1,229	1,274	1,180	1,235	1,282	1,197	1,229	1,287	

6. Exports.—The following table shows the exports, both Imperial and Provincial, from each of the Agencies during the year 1887-88:—

AGENCY.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	Number of passes.	Number of chests.	Duty at R650.	Number of passes.	Number of chests.	Duty at R700.
Indore	685	11,169½	R 72,60,175	211 {	846½ 33½	R 5,92,550 Free
Ratlam	105	1,813	8,53,450	65 {	76½ 33	53,550
Dhar	41	671	4,36,150			Free
Ujjain	516	7,407½	48,14,875	84	375	2,62,500
Chitor	738	8,088½	52,57,525	52 {	181½ 63½	92,050 Free
Jaora	95	1,117½	7,26,875	1 {	2	1,400
Bhopal	112	1,509½	9,81,175			
Mandsaur	407	5,522½	35,89,625	19 {	100 1	70,000 Free
Total, 1887-88	2,699	36,799	2,39,19,350	432 {	1,531½ 131	10,72,050 Free
Total of the previous years' exports, 1886-87	2,996	40,839	2,65,45,350	356 {	1,317 143	9,21,900 Free
1885-86	2,788	38,967	2,53,28,550	373 {	1,422 127½	9,95,400 Free
1884-85	2,780	39,013½	2,53,58,775	392 {	1,576 79	9,63,550 Free
1883-84	2,690	38,717½	2,51,66,875	390 {	1,496 61½	9,63,725 Free
1882-83	2,273	36,059½	2,37,38,475	328 {	1,422½ 159	8,51,112½ Free

7. The details of the Provincial exports are given below:—

1887-88.	Number of passes.	Number of chests.	Duty at R700.
To—			
Bombay Presidency	149	{ 351½ 115½	2,46,050 Free
Madras Presidency	101	496½	3,47,550
Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts	54	277½	1,94,250
Hyderabad, Deccan	128	206	2,84,200
Mysore Government . . . .	...	15	Free
Coorg Administration . . . .	...	½	Free
TOTAL	432	{ 1,531½ 131	10,72,050 Free

8. Hundu stamps to the value of R16,744-14 were used in Malwa by exporters for hundis in payment of Government duty.

9. Cess dues Collections.—The amount collected on account of cess dues at the different scales during the year was as follows:—

SCALES.	Road-cess at R1 per chest.	Dharamsala Fund at R1 per chest.	Mannpore road dues at R3-10 per chest.
Indore	12,016 0 0		...
Ratlam	1,389 8 0	1,389 8 0	...
Dhar . . . .	...	...	2,432 6 0
Ujjain	7,782 8 0	7,782 8 0	...
Jaora	1,119 8 0	1,119 8 0	..
Bhopal	1,509 8 0	1,509 8 0	...
Mandsaur	5,622 8 0	5,622 8 0	...
TOTAL	29,439 8 0	17,423 8 0	2,432 6 0

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

III.—PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.						Balance on 31st March 1888.	
	Balance on 1st April 1887.	Total Receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and management of Superintendence.	Public Works Proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospital & Dispensaries.	Grants to Sharees In Roads Dues.	Miscellaneous.
I. Contingent Local Funds	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
II. Political Agencies and Munipal Pargannah Funds	21,353 11 1	1,48,637 11 1	1,72,601 0 2	11,155 0 10	18,927 2 7	7,352 7 0	30,843 11 1	2,339 0 0	11,497 6 0	.....	.....
III. Fund raised for Special Purpose.	29,750 5 0	85,938 1 0	114,108 7 0	14,862 7 0	10,139 10 0	14,988 12 0	16,250 5 4	2,480 0 0	2,024 8 7	.....	.....
IV. Collections from Local Road Dues, &c.	62,777 1 10	69,008 8 8	1,21,875 10 6	31,635 8 10	477 14 6	.....	352 0 0	9,651 12 0	13,312 0 6	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	34,310 0 0	10,487 0 0	44,827 0 0	.....	603 0 0	3,500 0 0	5,003 0 0	4,020 0 0	1,560 0 0	1,256 0 0	66,785 3 0
	1,50,231 5 5	3,03,601 5 3	4,53,702 10 8	57,713 10 5	38,47 11 1	25,841 1 3	62,583 0 6	11,365 12 6	30,913 15 10	1,460 0 0	16,337 0 0
										77,043 13 0	28,100 0 0
										2,00,339 2 6	1,5,423 8 2

* The balance shown last year was Rs4,350, but at the request of the Comptroller, India Treasury, it was reduced by Rs10 on account of vaccinators' pay, which was not debited to the accounts for 1886-87.

III.—PROVINCIAL, GENERAL.

I.—ORDINARY IMPERIAL REVENUE.

Land Revenue, Abkari, &c.	R a. p.	39,998 3 10	R a. p.	2,26,241 0 7
Sale of Stamps	R a. p.	32,406 9 0	Contribution to Contingent Tributes assigned to British Government.	2,26,241 0 7
Imperial Fees and Receipts	R a. p.	1,238 10 9	Tributes paid through British Government.	3,42,872 9 0
Electric Telegraph	R a. p.	59,953 2 5	Fixed payment for Istiimur Land	3,21,173 3 8
Postal (including Money Order and Savings Bank) collections	R a. p.	12,84,068 10 3	Succession and Nazrana	27,389 7 6
Miscellaneous	R a. p.	33,489 15 0	GRAND TOTAL	23,95,682 4 5

GRAND TOTAL 23,95,682 4 5 23,95,682 4 5

CHAPTER IV.—EDUCATION.

I.—General.

The annual Central India Schools examination was held, as usual, in 1887, on the work done during the year 1886-87. For this examination 154 candidates presented themselves as compared with 142 of the previous year, and 111 succeeded in passing.

The results of the last examination, held in April 1888, are also included in this report, as being the results of work done in the schools during the year under review, *viz.* 1887-88. The number of candidates who appeared was 141, of whom 92 succeeded in passing.

In both years the schools that especially distinguished themselves were the High School at Dhar, the State School at Charkhari, and the Zoroastrian High School at Mhow.

The usual Scholarships for the best students in the Central India Schools examination were offered by the Chiefs of Rewah, Chhatarpur, Charkhari, Dewas (senior branch), Dhar, Jaora, Ratlam; also by His Highness Maharaja Holkar and by the Rajkumar College at Nowgong.

Twelve schools in Central India sent up candidates each year for the *Entrance Examination* of the Calcutta University. In 1887, 44 boys appeared for the examination, of whom 31 succeeded in passing, *viz.* 70 per cent. In 1888, 41 candidates appeared, but only 13 succeeded in passing, *i.e.* 31.7 per cent. The results in 1887 were abnormal in all parts of India where the examination was held, and the percentage of successful candidates was far above what is usual.

The very marked success of the Indore English Madrassa in both years is worthy of note, and must have been very gratifying to His Highness Maharaja Holkar. The High School at Dhar is the next in order of merit in this examination.

II.—Residency College, Indore.

This institution was under the superintendence of the Principal, Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, for very nearly the whole of the official year. I took over charge as officiating Principal on 15th March 1888, when Mr. Johnstone proceeded on furlough.

The following young gentlemen studied in the College during the year:—

1. Maharaj Chatar Singh of Semlia.
2. Srimant Ganpat Rao of Pant Piploda.
3. His Highness Rana Bijay Singh of Ali Rajpur.
4. Raja Ranjit Singh of Girwana.
5. Sahibzada Sher Ali Khan of Jaora.
6. " Arjumand Muhammad Khan of Bhopal.
7. Kunwar Kesar Singh of Piploda.
8. " Chain Singh of Jhaknaoda.
9. " Raghunath Singh of Piploda.
10. " Amar Singh of Piploda.
11. Sahibzada Jayad Ahmad Khan of Bhopal.
12. Kunwar Salim Singh of Jhaknaoda.
13. " Man Singh of Narwar, who joined 7th July 1887, but left in December.
14. Thakur Samvar Singh of Bitoda, who joined on 25th August 1887, but attended College only for one day.
15. Rao Chatar Karan of the city of Indore; joined 21st November 1887.
16. Srimant Madho Rao Kibe; joined 2nd February 1888.
17. Srimant Baji Rao, hereditary Dewan of Dewas; joined 10th March 1888.

Judging by the results of the annual examinations which it fell to my lot to conduct, and by the excellent system of marks given by Mr. Johnstone both for class work and for taking part in games, it was very evident that careful and pains-taking work had been done through the year. The annual prizes were distributed to the boys by Sir Lepel Griffin when the College closed for the summer holidays, and were well deserved. Mr. Johnstone had himself left Rs 50 to be distributed as prizes, half in the form of a medal for punctual attendance, which was once again won by Raja Ranjit Singh of Griwana, and the other half for sports, which was won by Sahibzada Sher Ali Khan of Jaora. Other prizes for sports were won by Maharaj Chatar Singh of Semlia, His Highness Rana Bijay Singh, Kunwar Chain Singli, and Kunwar Raghu-nath Singh. Prizes for class work were awarded to Srimant Ganpat Rao of class I, Sahibzada Sher Ali Khan and Kunwar Kesar Singh of class II, Kunwar Chain Singh of class III, and Sahibzada Jayad Ahmad Khan of class IV.

The income of the College for the year under report amounted to Rs 3,778-12-5, and the expenditure to Rs 2,984-4-3. In addition to the above expenditure, Government Promissory Notes for Rs 1,000 were purchased, making the amount now invested in Government paper Rs 42,500.

The difficulty of obtaining boys for the College referred to by Mr. Johnstone in his last report seems not to have been overcome during the year. The majority of the boys in the College were from the West Malwa Agency, and nearly all the rest from the Bhopawar Agency. The marked absence of boys from the three largest States in Central India is a noteworthy fact, and much to be regretted. There are only 2 boys from Bhopal, 1 from Indore, and none at all from Gwalior. Bundelkhand has provision for the education of its own Chiefs and Thakurs in the Rajkumar College at Nowgong. Bagelkhand has collected a number of the leading Rajkumars to study with the young Maharaja of Rewa, and there seems to be a large Rajkumar Class in connection with the Rewa High School, reported to number 72 boys! But there seem to be no similar institutions in connection with Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal; and the comparative nearness of these States and of Dhar and Ratlam obviates the necessity for such. It would be a very great advantage to the College if students could be persuaded by the Political Agents to attend from those larger States; and it is perhaps not too much to hope, especially as the control of education in the Gwalior State is now in the hands of Government, that in next year's report it will be possible to describe a more satisfactory state of things in this respect.

III.—Report of Education in the Various States.

1. Indore.—No returns have been received from the Indore State. Reference has already been made to the marked success of the *Indore English Madrassa* in Entrance Examination. This school does not join in the Central India Schools Examination. Within the limits of the Residency are two educational establishments—

- (a) The Residency School, which is under the supervision of the Principal of the Residency College, and receives its main support from a grant of $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the opium cess. Formerly it used to receive $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the opium cess and was then better qualified to do the work of a High School than it is now.

The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 138, the average daily attendance 108; in each item an improvement on the previous year. The school consists of an English Department, teaching up to the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, and a Vernacular primary department. In 1887, 3 boys succeeded in pass-

ing the Entrance Examination, and 10 out of 18 the Central India Schools Examination. Last year, one boy passed the Entrance Examination and was placed in the 1st Division, and 6 out of 10 passed the Central India Schools Examination:

There is also a Night School connected with the Residency School.

(b) Canadian Mission High School.—This school, which appears to have an efficient staff of teachers, is a formidable rival to the Residency School. Last year it opened a class to prepare students for the F. A. (First Examination in Arts) Examination of the Calcutta University, which was attended by 13 students, *viz.* 5 from Dhar, 1 from Dewas, 2 from Ratlam, and 5 from Indore. These students are to appear for the next examination in February 1889.

In 1887 4 boys out of 5 passed the Entrance Examination, but last year only 1 out of 6 that went up. The Mission School does not send in candidates for the Central India Schools Examination.

2. Gwalior Agency.—The Political Agent reports that 2 High Schools, 16 Secondary Schools, and 89 Primary Schools — in all 107 schools — have been established. These are attended by 4,200 boys, and the whole cost of education is met from the State funds. There are no girls' schools at present.

The Political Assistant from *Goona* reports one Primary School in the Poona Agency, with a daily average attendance of 88 boys.

3. West Malwa Agency.—In this Agency there are 3 Secondary Schools, 34 Primary Schools for boys, and 3 Primary Schools for girls. In addition to these there are 35 private institutions for boys and 1 for girls, making in all 72 schools for boys and 4 for girls.

The Political Agent reports that, with the exception of the Ratlam College, very little attention is paid to education throughout the West Malwa States. In the large towns of Gwalior and Indore small schools exist, but hitherto they have not received much State help.

At Ratlam a good college exists, which, till the beginning of this year, was ably superintended by Mr. Sherring, now Head Master at the Mayo College. His departure was a matter of regret, but was arranged by the Chief for financial reasons. The attendance at the college is reported to be good.

At Jaora the attendance of scholars is very limited and irregular, though an efficient school-master is retained. There are small schools at Sitamow and Sailana.

In the Agar Cantonment a school is maintained for the sons of the soldiers and the inhabitants of the bazar. The usual daily attendance is 29 in the English Department and 106 in the Vernacular. The school is under the superintendence of an able Head Master, of whom both the Political Agent and Mr. Johnstone, who examined the school in October, speak highly. Three students appeared for the first time for the Central India Schools Examination last year, of whom 2 succeeded in passing.

In the Nimach Cantonment there is an Anglo-Vernacular School for boys, with an average daily attendance of over 50 boys. This school is under the management of the Cantonment Magistrate.

4. Bhopal Agency.—The Political Agent reports the existence of only *one*, a Secondary School, for boys, and *one*, a Primary School, for girls. These are situated at *Sehore* and maintained from Provincial Revenues. He says that both the schools continue to do well, and the satisfactory condition of the schools is due "to the energy and tact of Mr. and Mrs. Mears, the Head Master and Mistress." A revised scale of increased fees was introduced during the year in the boys' school, with most satisfactory results.

The boys' school consists of two departments, the English with 20 boys, and the Vernacular with 329 boys. In the girls' school there are 98 girls.

The schools were inspected during the year by Mr. Elliott, Inspector of Schools in the Central Provinces.

5. Dewas.—No returns have been received from the Dewas State.

The High School at the Head Quarters of the State did very fairly well both years in the Entrance Examination and in the Central India Schools Examination.

6. Bhopawar Agency.—The Political Agent reports the existence of 1 Secondary School and 50 Primary Schools for boys, with an attendance of 2,048 boys; and 4 Primary Schools for girls attended by 80 girls. There are, in addition, 13 Private institutions for boys, with 325 boys.

The following details are given with regard to the schools in individual States.

Manpur.—There are 3 schools, with an average daily attendance of 102. The school-house at Manpur needs repairs and refurnishing.

Dhar.—There is a High School for boys, and a school for girls at Dhar itself, and 16 ordinary schools in the district. The daily average attendance was 749 boys and 23 girls. The High School did excellently both in the Entrance Examination and in the Central India Schools Examination.

The State also supported 8 students at Bombay, Poona, and Indore, qualifying for different professions.

In *Jhabua* education is at a low ebb. There are 4 schools with an average daily attendance of 198 boys. In the school at Jhabua, which is the most advanced of the 4, there was a class of 7 Bhil boys, some fairly advanced. All of them, however, are the sons of the servants of the Chief, and not from the outside classes or from the detachment of the Bhil Corps.

In *Ali Rajpur*, as in Jhabua, education is very backward. There are 4 schools with an average daily attendance of 125 boys. Of these boys, 17 were Bhils and Bhilalas, to encourage whom Rs 101 were given in small scholarships.

Barwani.—Has 7 schools, with a staff of 20 teachers and 464 pupils. At the schools at Barwani and Rajpur, English, Urdu, and Hindi are taught; but the 5 schools in the district teach elementary Hindi only. At Barwani and Rajpur there are girls' schools also, with an attendance of 15 girls.

7. Bundelkhand Agency.—In Bandelkhand there are 7 secondary schools for boys and 65 primary schools, with a total attendance of 2,398 boys. There are also 7 girls' schools, with 510 girls in attendance.

In the *Rajkumar College*, Nowgong, the number of students on the rolls was 15 at the beginning of the year, and 14 at its close. The Political Agent reports that Mr. Mather conducted the duties of Principal throughout the year, and "continued, as before, to give his constant care and efforts to the welfare and advancement of the boys, joining and encouraging them in their games, as well as urging and helping them in their studies."

The annual examination was conducted in the English subjects by Captain Barr, 3rd Bengal Infantry, and Captain Dressner, and in the Vernacular by the Agency Mir Munshi. The results were very fairly satisfactory. Prizes were distributed for proficiency in studies, and also for sports and regularity of attendance. Instruction in riding and gymnastics was steadily carried on with manifest advantage to the boys.

During the cold weather, the Principal made his usual tour of inspection, and examined the schools at Orchha, Datia, Samthar and Charkhari.

At Nowgong there is also the *Cantonment High School*, with 88 boys. The school succeeded in passing 2 students in the Entrance Examination in 1887, and a few in the Central India School Examination in both years.

Details are not given of the number and class of schools in the different States, but individual schools are referred to by Mr. Mather. He says the State School at *Charkhari* still maintains its position as the best school in Bundelkhand. This school did particularly well in the Central India Schools Examination in 1887 and 1888, and also succeeded in passing one student each year in the Entrance Examination. The Head Master, P. Jugalkishore, is very highly spoken of, and is evidently a thoroughly efficient man.

Of the girls' school at Charkhari Mr. Mather says, "It is very largely attended, and excellent instruction is imparted. The Maharaja's father, the Muntazim of the State, takes a warm interest in it."

The education of the young Maharaja under his private tutor, Mr. Morison, made fair progress for the first half of the year, but was much interrupted after that, first by the illness of the tutor and then by preparations for the marriage of the Chief. Mr. Morison has since resigned, and arrangements for the further education of the young Maharaja are pending.

The State school at *Chhatarpur* is the second best in Bundelkhand. It succeeded in passing 2 students in 1887 for the Entrance Examination, and one in 1888; also 7 in 1887 for the Central India Schools Examination, and 4 in 1888.

The schools for girls have also continued to prosper. At *Archha* the State school was "poorly attended, and the results were very bad."

Of the State school at *Datia*, Mr. Mather says it remains in a very backward state, ranking fifth in merit among the schools in Bundelkhand. The Rajkumar Class was very largely attended, but the boys seemed more efficient in gymnastics than in their studies.

At *Samthar*, "the Hindi department was very largely attended, and the boys in the first two classes acquitted themselves very well."

8. Bagelkhand Agency.—The returns show that there are 2 secondary schools for boys and 32 primary schools in this Agency, with an attendance of 1,912 boys. No girls' schools are entered in the returns, but in the body of the report 6 girls' schools are referred to.

The Political Agent states that there has been an increase in attendance at the High School at Rewa in the Rajkumar Class, which now numbers 72 boys, the sons of the Thakurs of the State. Boarding-houses for these boys are provided in the school-grounds. There has also been an increase in the village schools and in the 6 girls' schools at Rewa, which have all been satisfactorily managed.

The education of the young Maharaja has been in the hands of Dr. Goldsmith, and very satisfactory progress is reported to have been made. The young Rajkumars are taught with the Maharaja, and are all put through a regular course of riding and drill in addition to their bookwork.

9. Mhow Cantonment.—The returns give one advanced and one Elementary School at Mhow. They probably refer to different parts of the same institution, viz. the Zoroastrian High School, which is a private institution supported by local subscriptions and a grant from Municipal Funds.

There is at Mhow likewise a rival institution, the Khan Bahadur Edulji Pestonji High School, but of this no returns are given. Both of these schools are in the hands of the Parsis, but are open to all classes of boys. Both take part in the Central India Schools Examination, and with very creditable results.

No girls' schools are entered in the returns from Mhow, though I believe one at least exists.

IV.—General Summary.

1. The numbers entered in the general tables have been compiled from the returns sent in by the different Agencies, but the accuracy in some cases seems to me very doubtful.

Comparing these numbers with the items given in the reports of the Political Agents, and adding information available from other sources, it seems that last year there were in Central India—

- (a) Some 35 Secondary Schools for boys, in which English was taught in addition to the Vernaculars. Of these 12 at least were High Schools preparing students for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.
- (b) Some 270 Primary Schools for boys, but in this number no schools are included from the large States of Indore and Bhopal nor any from Dewas.
- (c) Some 21 Primary Schools for girls, of which 7 were in Bundelkhand, 6 in Baghelkhand, 4 in the Bhopawar Agency, 3 in the West Malwa Agency, and one in Bhopal. The one in Bhopal had a very large attendance viz. 98 girls.
- (d) Some 49 private institutions, whatever these may be.

2. The education of the sons of Chiefs and Thakurs is provided for by Government in the Daly (Residency) College at Indore and the Rajkumar College at Nowgong. This latter has been returned as a Secondary School, but which, it seems to me, more properly came under the head of "Special Schools."

In addition to these institutions maintained by Government, there are what are called Rajkumar classes in connection with some of the State Schools; and a few Rajkumars are taught along with the young Chiefs of Gwalior and Rewa, under the direction of the private tutors appointed by Government.

It is worthy of consideration whether it would not be better to concentrate effort in this matter at the two colleges under the management of Government than to encourage these isolated Rajkumar classes, where the education and training cannot possibly be so good.

3. With the following few exceptions, *viz.*—

- (a) 5 schools at the different head-quarters of Indore, Nowgong, Nimach, Agar and Goona, which are under the control of Government officials and are supported mainly by local, municipal, and cantonment funds;
- (b) The schools at Sehore in Bhopal, which are entered in the returns as "maintained by the Department;"
- (c) The two private schools at Mhow under the management of the Parsis and aided from cantonment funds,

all the schools in Central India are maintained by the various States from the State Funds.

4. Several of the columns in the general tables have been left blank for want of information from some of the Agencies.

The entire absence of returns from Indore and Dewas of course makes those that are sent in now very incomplete as representing the whole of Central India. From the Bhopal State, too, no State schools of any kind have been entered in the returns. It is hardly credible that there should be no school throughout the whole of the State.

Results of the Entrance Examination and of the Central India Schools Examination held in 1887.

	CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.										CENTRAL INDIA SCHOOLS EXAMINATION.											
	CLASS I.					CLASS II.					CLASS III.					Total No. passed.						
	Number sent up.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	PASSED.	Total.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Total.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Total No. sent up.	18	10	...	...
Residency School, Indore	5	...	2	3	3	2	2	7	3	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	...	...	...
Canadian Mission School, Indore	5	...	3	2	2	1	...	6	7	7
Indore English Madrasa	6	2	1	1	1	6	2	3	5	3	5	3	5	5	5	5	13	8	...	...	...
Zoroastrian High School, Mhow	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	5	3	5	3	5	5	5	5	14	11	...	...	...
Khan Bahadur E. P. School, Mhow	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Ratlam Central College	4	1	1	1	1	...	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	11	6	19	13	...	
Jaora High School	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	15	13	...
Dewas High School	5	...	3	2	3	...	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	9	6	...	...	...
Dhar High School	4	...	3	2	3	...	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	...	...	...
Balkhatgarh State School	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1
Rewa High School	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	11	6	19	13	...
Sutna High School	3	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	
Chairkhan State School	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	
Chaitampur State School	3	...	2	2	2	...	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Ajaigarh State School	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tehri State School	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Dattia State School	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Panna State School	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Nongwong Cantonment High School	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
XI B. Lancers' School, Nowrang	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Private Students	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	44	3	15	13	31	25	20	53	37	76	54	54	54	54	54	54	154	111	...	...	...

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

Results of the Entrance Examination and of the Central India Schools Examination held in 1888.

	CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION												CENTRAL INDIA SCHOOLS EXAMINATION.											
	CLASS I.				CLASS II.				CLASS III.				CENTRAL INDIA SCHOOLS EXAMINATION.											
	Number sent up.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Total Number sent up.	Total Number passed.										
Residency School, Indore	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	4	3	10	6	6	6										
Canadian Mission School, Indore	6	3	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	19	16	16	16										
English Mission, Indore	5	3	3	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	10	4	4	4										
Zoroastrian High School, Mhow	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	5										
Khan Bahadur E. P. School, Mhow	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4										
Ratham Central College	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
Jaora High School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
Dewas High School	5	3	2	2	4	3	5	2	2	2	11	8	8	8										
Dhar High School	6	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	3	3	7	7	7	7										
Balkhatgarh State School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
Agar Agency School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
Rewa High School	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
Sutna High School	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	4	4										
Chhattarpur State School	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	6	6										
Charkhari State School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
Ajaigarh State School	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
Tehri State School	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4										
Nawrang Cantonnment High School	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3										
Total	41	2	3	8	13	16	13	13	13	13	80	53	141	93										

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE,
The 28th September 1888.

H. P. BUDDEN,
Offy. Principal,

Education, General Table 1.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Central India at the end of the official year 1887-88.

(For details see General Table III.)

The population of school-going age is taken as 15 per cent of the whole population. The population of school-going age is taken as 15 per cent of the whole population. The population of school-going age is taken as 15 per cent of the whole population. The population of school-going age is taken as 15 per cent of the whole population.

[†] The population
RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE,
The 28th September 1888.

H. P. BUDDEN,
Offg. Principal.

Education, General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India for the official year 1887-88.
(For details see General Table IV.)

3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING PUPIL IN —													
DRADEKINTÄT INSTITUTIONS.		Cost to Provincial Revenues		... .		... .		... .		... .		... .
LOCAL FUND SCHOOLS†		{ Cost to Local Funds		... .		... .		... .		... .		... .
MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS‡		{ Cost to Municipal Funds		... .		... .		... .		... .		... .
INSTITUTIONS IN NATIVE STATES.		{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds		... .		... .		... .		... .		... .
AIDED INSTITUTIONS		{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds		... .		... .		... .		... .		... .
UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS		{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds		... .		... .		... .		... .		... .
ALL INSTITUTIONS		{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds		... .		... .		... .		... .		... .
		Total Cost		... .		... .		... .		... .		... .

* The percentages required for 2(a), 2(b), (c), are to be calculated from the figures given in Columns 7, 7b, 7c, respectively, of General Table IV.
 † The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.
 ‡ The average cost each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.
 § Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE,
The 28th September 1888.

H. P. BUDDEN,
Offy. Principal.

Education, General Table III.

Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Central India for the official year 1887-88.

Education, General

Return of Expenditure on Public Instructions

PUBLIC INSTI

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.												MAINTAINED IN NATIVE STATES.					
	MAINTAINED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.				
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																		
ARTS COLLEGES.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
English . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																		
LAW . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																		
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																		
For Boys . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Girls . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,430	...	577	4,007	41,525	3,615	14,630
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																		
For Boys	5,551	...	102	1,102	7,333	...	18,181	660	...	106	1,053	...	2,716	10,256	...	2,060		
" Girls . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	273	...	1,166	...	2,260	500	...	180	
TOTAL	6,551	...	103	1,192	7,333	...	18,181	1,500	273	...	106	3,109	...	4,058	10,845	...	2,210	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																		
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																		
Training Schools for Masters . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,200	...	...	...	...	8,972	14,172	50,736	...
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,200	...	...	...	...	...	3,972	14,172	50,736	...
UNIVERSITY . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIRECTION . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIP FUND.																		
Arts College . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	765	...
Professional Colleges . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	...
Secondary Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...
Primary Schools . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	411	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	360	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BUILDINGS	177	...	...	...	...	...	177	...	...	...	...	92	...	92	496	...	
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (SPECIAL GRANTS ONLY).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	35	...	51	100	...	
MISCELLANEOUS	63	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	35	...	130	100	...	273	878	...	
TOTAL	609	...	...	...	...	...	690	...	91	...	165	227	...	476	3,160	...	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—Fractions of a rupee are omitted.

II.—If the income of any school maintained by the Department (or by a Local or Municipal Board) exceeds the expenditure, the return is credited. If in such school the income from fees or other private sources alone exceeds the expenditure, the excess income and the sources of actual receipts from Provincial Revenues and from Local and Municipal Funds is shown in full.

III.—If the income of any aided school exceeds the expenditure, the excess income is proportionately deducted from the sub-heads of actual receipts from Provincial Revenues and from Local and Municipal Funds.

IV.—In calculating the expenditure from Provincial Revenues or any other Fund, all payments or contributions from Fees or other sources are included.

V.—The expenditure under 'University', 'Direction' and 'Inspection' is shown only in column 7 and its sub-divisions, and not in column 3.

VI.—The expenditure on 'stipends held in Training Schools' is shown as part of the expenditure in those schools, not under the head 'Education'.

VII.—The expenditure entered in columns 3a, 3b, and 3c is included in column 7c, and not in columns 2a, 2b, and 2c. The

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE,

The 25th September 1888.

Table IV.

in Central India for the official year 1887-88.

of Government (or Local or Municipal) expenditure is reduced accordingly, the income and expenditure of the school being thus from which it is derived are shown in the column of Remarks.

donations, Subscriptions, and other sources, or, if the receipts from these sources are insufficient, from the General Fund. The amount credited to that Fund is deducted. Such payments are shown as expenditure under the sub-heads to which they belong.

expenditure entered in column 4d is included in column 7d.

H. P. BUDDEN,
Offg. Principal.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Central India at the end of the official year 1887-88.

Classes or Schools.		Number of Schools.			Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March.			Information not available.		

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.											
on Grants		on Grants		on Grants		on Grants		on Grants		on Grants	
Departmental	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Local Fund	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Municipal	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Native States	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Aided	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Unaided	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
								</td			

Note.—The number of girls shown in this table corresponds with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General, Forms I and III. Mixed schools are entered as boys' schools or girls' schools, according as the number of hours or of *girls* is greater.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE:

The 29th September 1888.

Offg. Principal.

Education, General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in Central India during the official year 1887-88.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS IN SESSION EXAMINED.	NUMBER OF EXAMINERS.	NUMBER PASSED.						RATES ON CREDITS OR PAID SCHOLARS.					
			Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Private Students.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Public Management.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.
ARTS CONDUCERS—	1	1	5	3	8	9	10	8	13	14	15	15	16	16½
1. Master of Arts														
2. Bachelor of Arts														
3. B.Sc.														
4. First B. A.														
4. First B. Sc.														
4. First Arts.														
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—														
LAW—														
1. Doctor of Law														
2. Bachelor of Law														
MEDICINE—														
1. M. D.														
2. M. B.														
3. I. M. S.														
4. First M. B.														
4. First I. M. S.														
ENGINEERING—														
1. M. C. E.														
2. B. C. E.														
3. L. C. E.														
4. First I. C. E.														
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—														
Boys														
Matriculation														
Girls														
Public Service Certificate														
Examination, or C. I. S.														
Examination.														
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—														
1. Training School Examination.														
Upper														
Lower														
Training for Masters														
Training School Examination.														
Upper														
Lower														
Instruction for Mistresses.														
2. School of Art Examination.														
Upper														
Lower														
Vernacular Medical Examination.														
Examination in Engineering.														
Examination in Surveying.														
Industrial School Examination.														

Education, General Table VII.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India for the official year 1887-88.

EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																						
IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.															IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.																						
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.															REMARKS.																						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33					
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>															<i>Total Expenditure on Public Instruction by Local Fund Boards.</i>																						
English	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Provincial Grants.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction by Municipal Boards.	The Department.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Private Persons or Asses.	Local Fund Boards.	The Department.	Subscriptions.	Private Persons or Asses.	Local Fund Boards.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction by Local Fund Boards.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction by Municipal Boards.						
Oriental	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
<i>Colleges on DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.</i>															<i>Total Expenditure on Public Instruction by Local Fund Boards.</i>																						
Law	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Provincial Grants.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction by Municipal Boards.	The Department.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Private Persons or Asses.	Local Fund Boards.	The Department.	Subscriptions.	Private Persons or Asses.	Local Fund Boards.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction by Local Fund Boards.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction by Municipal Boards.						
Medicine	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Engineering	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
TOTAL	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>															<i>Total Expenditure on Public Instruction by Local Fund Boards.</i>																						
For Boys, { English	2	178	175	137	3,130	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	577	•	•	4,007	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Vernacular	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
For Girls, { English	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Vernacular	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
TOTAL	•	2	178	175	137	3,130	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	577	•	•	4,007	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
<i>Primary Schools.</i>															<i>Total Expenditure on Public Instruction by Local Fund Boards.</i>																						
For Boys	4	268	202	107	600	273	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,953	•	•	2,719	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
For Girls	1	98	116.0	101.7	810	273	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,156	•	•	2,269	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
TOTAL	•	366	377	233.7	1,501	273	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	106	•	•	3,109	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>Total Expenditure on Public Instruction by Local Fund Boards.</i>															<i>Total Expenditure on Public Instruction by Municipal Boards.</i>																						
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35				

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Central India for the official year 1887-88—continued.

I.—The sum of the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV, II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 agrees with the expenditure shown in columns 12 and 27 agrees with the expenditure shown in columns 76 and 81 respectively, of General Table IV, and the Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure of Native States is excluded.

RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE:

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

I.—Military Works.

1. Revenue.—The Budget Estimate was R10,000, and the Revised Estimate R9,000, against which the actual realizations amounted to only R6,859. The difference is due to fluctuations which could not be foreseen.

2. The Budget grant for the year was R4,75,000 (including the allotment of R3,00,000 for Mhow water-works and of R3,000 for expenditure in England), which, excluding allotment for expenditure in England, finally stood at R4,66,900. The gross outlay against this aggregate grant has been R4,61,280.

The difference is due to savings on contemplated outlay on works and establishment.

I.—Accommodation for Troops.

Mhow.—The following major works were undertaken and completed at this station during the year :—

1. Sergeants' Mess, Heavy Field Battery, at Mhow.
2. Additions to Gunshed, Heavy Field Battery.
3. Siding for Troops at Railway Station.

In addition to the foregoing major works, the following minor works, costing between R2,500 and R500, were also begun and completed during the year :—

4. Erecting Lightning Conductors to the Station Hospital.
5. Improving drainage at Elephants' sheds, and reconstructing Cess Pool, Elephant Lines, Royal Artillery
6. Repaving the surface drains running alongside the bullock sheds.
7. Constructing lock-up rooms in prolongation of the Quarter Guard of 4th Rifle, Native Infantry.
8. Constructing a brick wall, of moderate height, on the east side of the Battery Lines.
9. Neemuch stone flooring, laid on the present terraced floor in No. 2 auxiliary Hospital.
10. Putting, in glazed windows to give more light to Royal Artillery Patcharies Nos. 4, 5, and 6.
11. Reconstructing Markers' Butts in the European Range.
12. Neemuch.—Additions and alterations to Royal Artillery Forge.

The undermentioned minor works, costing below R500, were also undertaken and finished :—

13. **Mhow.**—Diverting the Roads Nos. 1 and 2 through the new Native Infantry Lines.
14. Providing ladders for the station hospital.
15. Constructing latrine to Cavalry Barrack No. 1.
16. Constructing store-room for the use of Farrier Major, 7th Dragoon Guards.
17. Repavement of the surface drains alongside of the Bullock Shed, No. 26 of Royal Artillery.
18. Fixing ammunition boxes in the British Infantry Barracks.

Sutna.—A lean-to, over door of cook-room to Native Cavalry Officers' Quarters, was constructed at a small cost.

Indore.—The Military buildings were provided with lightning conductors, and wooden boxes were made up for pouch ammunition of the Native Infantry Regiment.

Sehore.—Armourers' shop for Bhopal Battalion was completed and occupied during the year.

II.—Ordnance Department.

3. Constructing stone flooring to the cook-houses attached to Nos. 10 and 11 blocks.

III.—Commissariat.

4. Improving balm room for the accommodation of the Bakery Sergeant.

IV.—General Cantonment Works.

Mhow Water-supply.—In constructing the Water-works the following progress has been made during the year:—

The Bund.—Earthwork completed with stone pitching and metalling of surface. Tank entirely filled with water during the rains.

Waste Weir.—Rock excavation and masonry retaining walls and lip of weir completed.

Outlet Works.—The inlet and outlet channel excavation, tunnel with masonry lining, masonry wells and superstructure, valve-lifting gear and pipe-laying were completed.

Service Reservoir.—Coping stones added and special pipes fixed.

10m. main from tank to Service Reservoir.—3 miles completed except testing and refilling of trench.

Pipe distribution in Mhow.—Pipes not all received and work not begun in consequence.

Road from Mhow to Baircha.—Earthwork and culverts nearly all completed—boulder soling collected. Stone-metal breaking begun.

General Remarks.—The Military buildings and roads, &c., generally at Mhow, Nimach, Goona, Sirdarpore, Sutna, Mahidpur, and Sehore were maintained in proper order, both ordinary and special repairs having been executed where required.

The transfer of Military works at Mhow, Nimach and Indore from Central India to Rajputana ordered in Government letter No. 164G., dated 20th January 1888, was carried out with effect from the 21st February 1888.

Establishment.—The average establishment charge in Central India on combined outlay on Civil and Military Works during the year is 46·19 per cent.

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *MAJOR, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General,

for Central India and Rajputana.

II.—Civil Works.

Revenue—actually realized during the year amounted to Rs 10,633, against original Budget Rs 12,000 and Revised Estimate for the year Rs 10,000 and actuals of previous year Rs 10,864.

Budget Grant and Outlay.—The Original Imperial Budget grant was Rs 5,47,700, including that for expenditure in England or for expenditure in India, Rs 5,45,700, and, after taking into account additional grants and surrenders made during the year, the final grant was Rs 5,69,002. Against this final grant of Rs 5,69,002 the

gross outlay excluding that in England has been Rs 5,46,930, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs 23,072. Besides expenditure from Imperial grant, there has been an outlay of Rs 1,95,145 from Local funds and contributions. During the year under review, orders were received from Government of India regarding the transfer of roads to Gwalior and other Native States, but no action in this direction was taken before the close of the year.

The usual maintenance operations and minor works were carried out, and account for the bulk of expenditure. The more important works on which expenditure was incurred are briefly noted below.

Beora and Sehore Road.—This road, about 61 miles in length, passing through Rajgarh, Narsingarh, and Bhopal territories, has been completed, with the exception of certain causeways near Narsingarh, which were not put in hand, on the understanding that the Raja intended to supply funds for construction of bridges in substitution for causeways.

Beora and Rajgarh Road.—About 15 miles in length, which was begun during previous year as a metalled and bridged road, was completed this year, with the exception of an inspection bungalow and third coat of metal in the last mile.

Dewas and Bhopal Road.—The Bhopal and Sehore section of this road, which was lately transferred from Bhopal State to the Public Works Department, needed thorough renewal; for this metal was collected and consolidated during the year and special repairs done to bridges and culverts, as well as to earthen banks.

Mhow and Neemuch Road.—Causeways over the Ratagery, Bhilpank and Wren Mhow rivers were begun, but not completed. The progress of these works was impeded by the transfer of roads from Mhow to Indore Division consequent on the reconstitution of the Mhow division as a purely Military Works division under the Rajputana Administration to which Central India Military Works were transferred under orders of Government No. 164G, dated 20th January 1888. A portion of causeway over the Sew River at Mandesur in the 102nd mile, which was washed away during the previous year, was relaid.

Dhar and Sardarpur Road.—An estimate, amounting to Rs 22,755, was sanctioned for widening the Dhar and Tirla portion, about five miles in length, and good progress made as far as allotment available permitted; earthwork and culverts, &c., were completed and nearly all the metal collected.

Jhansi and Sipri Road.—This road, about 61 miles in length, connects Jhansi and Sipri, passing the important villages of Ruxsa, Denara, and Kurrara. The whole road has now received a first coat of 4½ in. of metal, and 27 miles of it, the first 8 miles from Jhansi and 19 miles from Sipri, have had another coat. Provision has been made this year to complete the whole of the metalling, and it is anticipated that the remaining 34 miles will receive a 2nd coat during the ensuing rains. The traffic in charcoal, stone, and wood has this year been very heavy. During last rains a large portion of the Mohowar causeway was swept away by the extraordinary flood of August 18th, which also cut its way, through the approaches at both ends making a deep and wide gap in the east approach. This caused great obstruction to traffic, but no time was lost in its reconstruction and the damage has been made good.

There is great scarcity of water all along this road, and sanction was given to the digging of 20 new wells and the deepening of 10 existing ones. This work is now in progress and will be completed before the rains set in. A new well was sunk at the Kurrara Dâk Bungalow, and some kutchha ones required for consolidation along the road were also finished.

Minor or short Roads about Gwalior.—The first 2½ miles of Gwalior and Jhansi Road, commonly called the Phoolbagh Road, has this year been handed

over to the charge of the Gwalior State by order of the Agent to the Governor General.

Constructing a Permanent Causeway over Ken River, Nowgong and Sutna Road.—The masonry causeway over the Ken river, 1,631 feet long, was nearly finished this year; only a little ballasting on the east ramp and the side drains in the ramps are remaining to close the estimate.

Mhow Water-works.—A Cantonment fund work, the cost of which is met partly by loan to the Committee and partly by grant-in-aid from Imperial funds—

The Bund.—The earth work was completed with stone pitching and metal-lining of surface. The tank entirely filled with water during the rains.

Waste Weir.—Rock excavation and the masonry retaining walls and lip of the weir were completed.

Outlet Works.—The inlet and outlet channel, excavation, tunnel with masonry lining, masonry wells and superstructure, valve lifting gear and pipe laying were completed.

Service Reservoir without roof.—Coping stones were added and special pipes all fixed.

10in. Main from Tank to Service Reservoir.—3 miles completed, except testing and refilling of trench.

Pipe distribution in Mhow.—Pipes not all received and work not commenced in consequence. Road from Mhow to Baircha, earthwork and culverts nearly all completed, boulder soling collected, stone metal breaking commenced.

Establishment.—The separate appointments of Superintending Engineer and Secretary to Governor General's Agent, and Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Central India, were abolished under orders conveyed in Government letter No. 164 G., dated 20th January 1888.

Colonel C. S. Thomason, R.E., the Superintending Engineer and Secretary, availed himself of 3 months' privilege leave from 5th March, leaving Mr. F. W. M. Scott, Executive Engineer, Indore Division, in temporary charge of the office in addition to his own duties, as ordered by Government; and Mr. M. R. Hutchinson, the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central India, availed himself of 20 months' furlough from the 25th February, making over his office to Mr. W. G. Bayly, Examiner, Rajputana.

The other casualties and changes, &c., which occurred in the Engineer Establishment during the year, are—

Mr. C. E. Gael, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, *sub. pro tem.*, proceeded on 6 months' special leave on the 19th August 1887, and retired from the service on the 25th February 1888.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Gibbs, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, proceeded on two years' special leave on 24th January 1888, making over charge of the Mhow division to Major A. S. W. Connor, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, who was transferred to Central India from the Railway Department.

Major H. H. Cole, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, returned from deputation to Gwalior State on special duty on 20th July 1887, and was transferred to the Military Works Department on the 1st August.

Mr. R. Ewing was promoted to Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, in September 1887.

G. F. L. MARSHALL, MAJOR, R.E.,

*Secretary to the Agent, Governor General,
for Central India and Rajputana.*

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1887-88.

	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.			TOTAL.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establish- ment.	Conting- encies.	Furniture.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Under Public Works Department.	3,954	...	2,975	374	594	3,943
Under Political Agencies . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	3,954	...	2,975	374	594	3,943

Public Works from Local Funds.

CANTONMENTS AND AGENCIES.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for Remarks.					
				R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1. Indore Residency Bazar Fund .	109 13 7	4,847 15 6	4,957 13 1						
2. Gwalior Agency . . .	179 13 6	100 14 0	280 11 6						
3. Bhopal Agency . . .	1,110 2 3	7,175 15 9	8,286 2 0						
4. Western Malwa Agency .	473 1 9	529 7 5	1,002 9 2						
5. Bhopawar Agency Bazar Fund	49 0 8	1,266 1 8	1,315 2 4						
6. Goona Agency . . .	814 0 3	536 5 6	1,350 5 9						
7. Manpur Purgunnah Road Fund	...	...	...			
8. Manpur Purgunnah School Fund . . .	...	...	...			
9. Manpur Purgunnah Municipal Fund . . .	107 10 0	92 5 0	199 15 0						
10. Indore Agency Road Fund .	239 7 7	562 13 7	802 5 3						
11. Baghelkhund Agency . .	...	...	...			
12. Bundelkhand Agency . .	400 0 0	641 0 6	1,041 0 6						
13. Mhow Cantonment . .	...	10,958 6 10	10,958 6 10						
14. Nimach Cantonment . .	3,100 0 0	968 11 9	4,068 11 9						
15. Nowgong Cantonment . .	4,500 0 0	4,000 0 0	8,500 0 0						
16. Sipri Cantonment . .	600 0 0	315 7 6	915 7 6						
17. Mehidpore Cantonment . .	...	...	...			
18. Malwa Dharamsala Fund . .	...	...	...			
19. Indore School Fund . .	...	477 14 6	477 14 6						
TOTAL . . .	11,683 1 7	32,473 7 6	44,156 9 1						

CHAPTER VI.—POST OFFICES.

Extract from Annual Administration Report for 1887-88 of the Central India Circle, submitted by Mr. J. Short, Deputy Post Master General.

Convention with Gwalior State.—On the whole, in spite of the conflicting interests of the Imperial and State Post Office, work has gone on very smoothly. Last November, at the request of Raja Sir Ganpat Rao, I inspected the Lashkar Post Office, and was quite satisfied that the work was well carried out according to the procedure adopted.

The value of money orders issued by the Gwalior State for payments at Imperial Post Offices amounted to R6,19,989, while the value of money orders issued at Imperial Offices for payment at State Offices amounted to R3,03,372. This shows a very great increase upon the previous year, being no less than 30 per cent. upon the issues and 18 per cent. upon the payments. No delay occurs in the adjustment of accounts between the Imperial and State Post Office. On the 21st of each month the balance due from the previous month to the Imperial Post Office is paid in cash to the Gwalior Residency Post Office, and is at once remitted to the Agra Disbursing Office.

The loss to Imperial revenue caused by the acceptance of State postage stamps as prepayment of postage upon articles posted in Imperial Offices has greatly increased, so much so that not a single office located where State postage stamps are sold has been self-supporting. This loss has been caused by a distinct breach of the terms of the Convention on the part of State Post Masters, by whom a discount of two pice in the rupee has been granted to public purchasers of State stamps. I trust this practice has now been stopped, and when the revised Convention comes into force, by which Durbar labels are accepted only in Durbar Offices, most probably there will be no further loss to the Imperial revenue.

Number of Post Offices.—There existed, on the 31st March 1887, 131 Post Offices in the Circle, while on the same date 1888 there were 135, thus showing an increase of four only. The increase would have been very much greater had it not been necessary to close several offices in places where Gwalior State Offices were established.

Complaints.—The number of complaints from the public shows a large decrease, but part of it is due to a different standard of classification adopted during the year. Formerly what were really enquiries were classed under the head of Complaints.

The number of complaints received from the public is, in India, by no means a complete test of administration; it is rather a sign of the enlightenment of the public: if people in all parts of India were equally enlightened and well educated, some useful deduction might be made from the returns. In remote and purely native districts, irregularities and delays pass unnoticed, whereas had they occurred with Europeans, scarcely an irregularity or a delay would have passed uncomplained of.

Combined Offices.—No combined offices have been opened during the year. The increase in the receipts is due chiefly to the additional traffic in the Dhar and Dewas Offices. My predecessor, in 1886-87, pointed out what a great saving it would be to Government if certain Combined Offices were opened. I visited these places, viz. Ujjain, Jaora, Ratlam, Sehore, Mandesur, and calculated the saving to Government would be about R730 a month. The Telegraphic Department opposed the opening of these offices, but gave no reasons.

The Sehore Telegraph Office is of small importance, is a terminal office, and is not nearly self-supporting; yet my proposition to make it a combined office was negatived.

Money Order Statement.—Owing to the opening of Gwalior State Post Offices, the increase of money orders issued is less than one per cent., but the payments have increased no less than 17 per cent., owing to the large remittances made by sepoys on field service in Burma.

Money order issues during the year amounted to R28,85,200, and the payments to R10,58,882.

British Postal Orders.—These are getting much more appreciated by the public, as the advantages in using them become more widely known. There has been the very large increase, of 35 per cent., both in the number and in the value of them.

Insurance.—The increase in Insurance is satisfactory, the value of articles insured being R15,41,255 against R14,27,274 last year.

Value Payable Articles.—Although there has been an increase of 10 per cent. in the number of value payable articles despatched from offices in this circle, yet the number is still small, there being no manufactures of any importance and but very few large retail trades. I am not aware that in any other part of India is the value payable system so greatly abused as in this circle. Parcels generally containing pseudo-medical books and quack medicines are sent, without being ordered, to native Chiefs and Thakurs. The recipients, from curiosity or from a mistaken pride, scarcely ever refuse to accept these articles; it is only when the parcels are opened and the contents seen that the swindle is complained of. On my tours I make it a point of duty to warn all likely to be recipients against accepting articles unless previously ordered.

Another abuse is creeping in, which is likely to bring the value payable system into disrepute. In this case, it is not the vendors of indecent literature and quack medicines who are the culprits, but they who are generally considered respectable tradesmen. An article is ordered, and it is sent, but a price is put upon it varying from 50 to 100 per cent. above that for which it could be bought for cash in the vendor's shop. The addressee cannot usually know that the closed parcel contains the identical article he has ordered, or if he does know, the immediate necessity for it induces him to pay the amount due.

Savings Bank.—This branch of Post Office work shows an enormous increase. The amounts deposited on the 31st March 1887 were R4,57,713, while, on the same date of 1888, the deposits amounted to no less than R6,53,385, an increase of 42 per cent. I can ascribe no reason for this, except the growing appreciation by the public of the facilities for saving and realizing the savings afforded by the Post Office system.

Exchange with His Highness Maharaja Holkar's Post Office.—The Postal arrangements in His Highness Maharaja Holkar's State are unsatisfactory. The number of letters received in the whole State from outside it does not exceed that of a single fourth class office in British India. The monthly average of bearing postage on articles made over to the Durbar offices is only R130, and of these articles 14 per cent. are returned undelivered.

Remittances.—The cost to the Postal Department for remitting money by hundis amounted to R1,872, an increase of R482 upon the preceding year. The increase was due to the commission upon hundis bought by the Bhopal Office. The surplus collections of the office are now sent by rail to Hoshangabad.

Summary.—The operations of the Post Office in Central India during the year cannot be considered a financial success. There has been an increase in

the number of offices, in the amount of work done in each office; and a careful revision of establishments has been made, yet the value of postage labels sold has so much decreased that the cost of the necessary establishments of many offices has not been covered by their receipts. This is due to the unusually favourable terms granted in the Convention with the Gwalior State. There are Imperial and State Offices at Ujjain, Agar, Nimach, Jhansi, Mandesur, Bar-nagar, Goona, Sipri, Shajapur, Sonkach, Soyetkalan, Bhilsa, and Fatehabad, that is, at all of these places there are two machines employed to do work which could be easily done by one; moreover, there are the auditing and super-vising officials to be paid at Gwalior: the result is, that a department, which ought to be at least self-supporting, is in reality a burden not only upon the native State, but upon the Imperial revenue. Gwalior State mails are carried by rail free of cost: long and expensive runners' lines, paid for from Imperial revenues, are freely made use of by the State, yet an annual loss is incurred by the Durbar of over R20,000.

Gwalior State, surrounded and intersected as it is by Imperial territory and numerous Native States, cannot organize a Post Office either efficient or self-supporting; it must depend upon the Imperial Post Office. The great bulk of its mails are carried free of cost, forms and books of reference are supplied gratis, its subordinates are insufficiently paid; yet the State is a loser, and now the revised Convention has come into force, it will be a greater loser.

APPENDIX I.

*Showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway Mail Cart and Runners, &c.
during the official year 1887-88.*

Mode of conveyance.	NAMES OF LINES EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1887-88.			REMARKS.
	From.	To.	Length in miles.	
Railways	Barwaha . . .	Nimach . . .	202	
	Fatehabad . . .	Ujjain . . .	12	
	Bhopal . . .	Hoshangabad . . .	46	
	Jukehi . . .	Jaitwar . . .	64	
	Chandia . . .	Umaria . . .	12	Opened from 1st October 1887.
	TOTAL OF RAILWAYS.			336
Mail Cart	Ratlam . . .	Railway Station . . .	2	
	Indore . . .	Do. . .	1	
	Mhow . . .	Do. . .	1	
	Do. . .	Dhar . . .	34	
	Ujjain . . .	Agar . . .	42	
	Sutna R. S. . .	Rewa . . .	31	Opened from 16th December 1887.
	TOTAL OF MAIL CART			111
Runners	Gwalior . . .	Indore . . .	306	
	Duraha . . .	Raghogarh . . .	2	
	Goona . . .	Chhubra . . .	30	
	Pachaur . . .	Khujnere . . .	10	
	Do. . .	Talain . . .	8	
	Gwalior . . .	Janak-Tal . . .	4	
	Do. . .	Railway Station . . .	1	
	Khilchipur . . .	Muxoodaingarh . . .	48	
	Ujjain . . .	Railway Station . . .	1	
	Ghatia . . .	Mehidpur . . .	16	
	Agar . . .	Jhalrapatan . . .	73	
	Sorjet Kalam . . .	Pirawa . . .	10	
	Bhelwara . . .	Gungapur . . .	25	
	Jaoro . . .	Baraoda . . .	10	
	Baraoda . . .	Tall . . .	16	
	Tall . . .	Alote . . .	10	Opened from 1st November 1887.
	Mandsaur . . .	Partabgarh . . .	18	
	Do. . .	Sitamau . . .	18	
	Barnagar . . .	Bakhatgarh . . .	12	
	Dhar . . .	Sirdarpore . . .	24	
	Sirdarpore . . .	Jhabua . . .	28	
	Do. . .	Rajpoor . . .	70	
	Barwaha . . .	Mandlesar . . .	24	
	Kooksee . . .	Barwani . . .	18	
	Mhow . . .	Manpur . . .	12	
	Manpur . . .	Dharampuri . . .	33	Opened from the 5th July 1887.
	Barnagar . . .	Railway Station . . .	1½	
	Jaora . . .	Do. . .	1	
	Ratlam . . .	Banswara . . .	44	
	Pailana . . .	Piploda . . .	9	
	Mandsaur . . .	Railway Station . . .	1½	
	Nimach . . .	Do. . .	1½	
	Indore . . .	Indore City . . .	2	
	Indore City . . .	Railway Station . . .	1	
	Shajlpur . . .	Sehore . . .	2	
	Sehore . . .	Biaora . . .	65	
	Do. . .	Dewas . . .	70	
	Do. . .	Bhopal . . .	25	
	Do. . .	Ichhawar . . .	14	
	Do. . .	Sehore Town . . .	1	
	Bhopal . . .	Bhilsa . . .	34	
	Bhilsa . . .	Basoda . . .	24	
	Basoda. . .	Rahatgarh . . .	12	
	Bhilsa . . .	Sironj . . .	43	

APPENDIX I—continued.

Showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway Mail Cart and Runners, &c., during the official year 1887-88.

Mode of conveyance.	NAMES OF LINES EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1887-88.			REMARKS.
	From.	To.	Length in miles.	
Sironj . . .	Kurwai . . .		22	
Ambari Stage . . .	Berasia . . .		18	
Bhopal . . .	Railway Station . . .		2	
Do. . .	Jehangirabad . . .		2	
Deep . . .	Bareli . . .		61	
Semri Harchand . . .	Bharkach . . .		12	
Sobhapur . . .	Bamori . . .		36	
Garhp . . .	Sewas . . .		52	
Bareli . . .	Udipura . . .		19	
Bhilsa . . .	Raesen . . .		14	
Shinpur . . .	Bheronda . . .		10	
Nilkunthghat . . .	Chhipanere . . .		5	
Sutna . . .	Nowgong . . .		105	
Panna . . .	Ajaigarh . . .		18	
Chhutarpur . . .	Gulganj . . .		21	
Mahatgaon Stage . . .	Bijawar . . .		12	
Ganj Stage . . .	Rajnagar . . .		10	
Bela Stage . . .	Amarpatan . . .		18	
Rewa . . .	Maugawan . . .		17	
Mangawan . . .	Sihao . . .		52	
Do. . .	Teonthar . . .		26	
Teonthar . . .	Sitlaba . . .		15	
Rewa . . .	Chandia . . .		96½	
Umaria . . .	Manda Stage . . .		84	Memo.
TOTAL RUNNERS' LINES			1,933	Railway lines . . . 336 miles.
				Mail Cart lines . . . 111 "
GRAND TOTAL . . .			2,380	Runners' lines . . . 1,933 "
				TOTAL . . . 2,380 "

INDORE;
The 21st July 1888.

J. SHORT,
Deputy Post Master General,
Central India.

APPENDIX II.
Showing the offences punishable by law committed by officials in the Post Office Department during the official year 1887-88.

No.	Name of Office.	Name and official designation of offender.	A brief description of the offence committed.	Punishment inflicted if legally convicted, quiet law under which punished.	Punishment inflicted if departmentally punished.	No. and date of first report to the Director General.	Remarks.
1	Ajignath	Baiati Lall, Postman	Cavelessness, resulting in loss of a registered article, and making false report.	Fined Rs 4 under the last Clause of Section 47, Act XIV of 1866.	.....	No. 3, dated 6th April 1887.	None — If an official prosecuted is acquitted, and then departmentally punished, a note to this effect should be made in this column.

APPENDIX III.
Showing the highway robberies of the Mail committed during the official year 1887-88 in the Central India Circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No.	Date of highway robbery.	Place or line where the highway robbery occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State if the highway robbery occurred outside British territory.	Name and designation of persons concerned or suspected implicated or suspected of property stolen.	Brief statement of facts of case and of the result of enquiry.	Quotation of correspondence with Director General's Office.	Final orders including the nature and degree of punishment (if any) inflicted.	Remarks.	

APPENDIX IV.
Showing unsuccessful attempts to commit highway robberies of the Mail during the official year 1887-88 in the Central India Circle.

1;	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	Date of attempt.	Place or line where the attempt occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State if the attempt occurred outside British territory.	Name and designation of parties concerned, implicated or suspected of property stolen.	Brief statement of facts of case and of the result of enquiry.	Quotation of correspondence with Director General.	Final order, including the nature or degree of punishment (if any) inflicted.	Remarks.

INDORD:
The 21st July 1888.

J. SHORT,
Deputy Post Master General, Central India.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

APPENDIX V.

Traffic Statistics of the combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the Central India Circle for the year ending 31st March 1888.

Name of each combined office.	Date on which office opened or transferred from the Telegraph Department.	TRAFFIC.			Revenue realized during the year on sent messages.	No.	R. a. p.	No.	R. a. p.	No.	R. a. p.	Amount.	Reply deposits.	Remarks. Note.—Not included under Traffic and Revenue.
		Number of messages sent.	Number of messages received.	Number of transit messages.										
1. Agar	21st July 1884	348	0 0	1,611	1,586	...	3,197	1,613	15 0	65	0 0
2. Bhopal	5th Oct. 1884	480	0 0	1,522	2,520	2	4,044	1,454	0 0	...	0 2	90	0 0	
3. Binaora	1st Jan. 1886	315	5 4	642	722	...	1,364	665	3 0	...	...	32	8 0
4. Dewas	Ditto	315	5 4	756	814	...	1,570	783	1 0	...	...	47	2 0
5. Dhar	9th Aug. 1884	468	0 0	1,643	1,788	...	3,431	2,011	11 0	...	...	62	5 0
6. Gwalior Residency	11th March 1886	1,044	0 0	2,117	2,296	8,296	12,709	2,253	8 0	13.	416 4	122	124 12	
7. Janak-Tal	12th Aug. 1885	672	0 0	3,754	5,902	...	9,656	3,517	15 0	...	...	314	0 0
8. Nowrang	7th Nov. 1885	468	0 0	2,236	1,822	...	4,058	2,709	5 0	5	284 1	392	255 3	
9. Rewa	1st Nov. 1883	348	0 0	701	826	...	1,527	669	11 0	2	42 3	23	24 0	
10. Shajapur	1st Jan. 1886	435	6 4	797	6,180	7,902	822	11 0	...	...	...	34	8 0
11. Sipri	Ditto	195	5 4	627	649	...	1,276	552	15 0	...	...	22	8 0
12. Sirdarpore	14th Aug. 1884	314	5 4	642	649	...	1,291	711	1 0	2	12	5 12	19 1 0	
13. Sutna R. S.	1st Nov. 1883	529	12 5	1,453	1,373	1,802	4,628	1,036	6 0	2	29 7	366	213 8	
		5,933	7 1	18,501	21,872	16,280	56,653	18,501	6 0	22	771 15	915	623 5	
														928 14 0

INDORE;

The 21st July 1888.

J. SHORT,

Deputy Post Master General, Central India.

CHAPTER VII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in the Province of Central India for the year 1887-88.

LINES.

MILEAGE OF LINES.				MILEAGE OF WIRES.			
At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
654	...	3	651	1,908	...	...	1,908

OFFICES.

.....	No. of Telegraph Offices open at end of previous year.	Add No. opened during the year.	Deduct No. closed during the year.	No. open at the end of the year.	No. of messages despatched during the year from Government Offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.	R a. p.
Government Offices .	18	...	...	18	65,455	8,217	73,546	0 0
Railway and Canal Offices . . .	39*	...	...	33				
Offices not open for paid messages .	3	...	...	3				
TOTAL . .	54	...	...	54				

* Nimar Kheri was shown as two offices last year.

Names of Offices opened and closed during the year.

OPENED.

None.

CLOSED.

None.

CHAPTER VIII.—MILITARY.

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.				INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
<i>Troops of the Line:</i>												
Mhow Division (Mhow, Nimach, and Indore)*	1	630	$\frac{6}{8}$	467	4	586	$1\frac{2}{8}$	1,262	3	2,523		
Gwalior District (Sipri)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Company	124	...	...	...
Saugor District (Nowrang and Sutna)	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	494†	1	138†	$\frac{1}{4}$	387†	1 and a dep't	631†		
Total	1	630	$1\frac{7}{8}$	961	5	724	...	1,773	4 and a dep't	3,154		
<i>Local Corps under the Central India Agency.</i>												
Central India Horse (Agar and Goona)	...	...	2	1,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion (Sehore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	916	
Malwa-Bhil Corps (Sindarpore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	612	
Total	...	...	2	1,268	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,528	
GRAND TOTAL	1	630	$3\frac{7}{8}$	2,229	5	724	...	1,773	6 and a dep't	4,682		

* There are no Bombay troops located at Melghipur and Agar.

† Exclusive of absentees.

Annual Reports of Local Corps.

Last year the foregoing statement included the garrisons at Jhansi, Jhan-si Fort and Lallitpur, but these have been omitted from the present report as they have now no connection with Central India.

I.—Central India Horse.

The 1st Regiment has been commanded during the year by Colonel Buller, Captain Money and Major Vincent, and has remained at Goona; the 2nd Regiment at Agar has been commanded by Captain Masters and Colonel Gerard.

2. Parties from both regiments attended the Camp of Exercise at Rupaheli, where they were inspected by Brigadier-General Luck, C.B. These parties formed one regiment of 600 sabres.

3. The shooting of the force has again much improved, the figure of merit for the 1st and 2nd Regiments respectively being 84·27 and 88·61 against 78·93 and 76·95 last year.

4. Lieutenants H. L. Goodenough of the Bhopal Battalion and F. De. H. Smith of the Lancashire Fusiliers joined the force, and 111 recruits were enlisted to fill the vacancies caused by 107 casualties. Three men were dismissed after trial by Court Martial.

5. One hundred and fifteen horses were bought at an average price of, in the 1st Regiment, R297-2, and in the 2nd Regiment R327-7. Of these 11 were purchased by the North-Western Provinces Remount Committee. The 1st Regiment lost a large number of horses during the latter part of the year.

6. Ninety-six mares were covered by the Government stallions at Goona, and 178 by those at Agar. Endeavours are being made to obtain the services of two new stallions.

II.—Bhopal Battalion.

7. The command of this battalion was held by Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Peart up to the 14th December 1887, when it devolved temporarily on Captain E. S. Masters, who was in turn relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Smyth, of the 31st Punjab Infantry. Other changes have also taken place in the *personnel* of this regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Ransford and Lieutenant C. C. Leveson-Gower were appointed to the regiment, and Lieutenant H. L. Goodenough was transferred to the Central India Horse. Surgeon-Major Dane was relieved by Surgeon W. G. P. Alpin.

8. The admirable shooting of this regiment was commented upon last year, and the figure of merit for the present year is 130·82, showing an improvement of nearly six points.

9. The battalion was inspected by Colonel Hallowes, Assistant Adjutant General, Mhow Division, and the confidential reports have already been forwarded to the Government of India. The Officer Commanding reports that the health of the men has been good and that their conduct has been satisfactory.

III.—Malwa Bhil Corps.

10. Under the orders of Government the inspection of this corps was dispensed with on account of the small number of men at head quarters.

11. The health of the men has been good, the number of Bhils in the Corps has increased, and recruits are obtained without difficulty. The general condition of the corps is satisfactory.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I.—Boundary Disputes.

Four officers were employed on boundary duty during the camping season in Bundelkhand, Western Malwa, Bhopal and Bhopawar, but unfortunately no one of them was able to do a full season's work. Captain Dressner in Bundelkhand was called away from boundary work to enquire into some cases of dacoity, and the other three officers did not get to work till November, December and January respectively.

2. The following statement shows the number of cases pending and decided in each Agency :—

.....	Pending.	Disposed of.	Balance for decision.
Indore	8	2	6
Bhopal	122	21	101
Bhopawar	91	24	67
Western Malwa	98	6	92
Bundelkhand	56	26	30
Baghelkhand	6	...	6
Goona	16	3	13

3. The above gives an idea of the work still to be done in Central India. The figures of the statement are probably rather lower than is justified by the facts, but they are approximately correct. The 14 cases in appeal referred to last year have been disposed of. No boundary appeals are now pending in Central India.

II.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The accompanying table shows the working of the Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency during the year under review :—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total number treated.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Major operations	Minor operations.
<i>Malwa Dispensaries.</i>					
Includes 16 Dispensaries	143,316	438	5,869	745	7,620
<i>Gwalior Agency.</i>					
Includes 5 Dispensaries	36,628	133	8,574	245	1,603
<i>Bhopal Agency.</i>					
Includes 15 Dispensaries	89,512	674	38,354	110	4,211
<i>Bundelkhand Agency.</i>					
Includes 16 Dispensaries	22,754	82	4,497	83	954
<i>Baghelkhand Agency.</i>					
Includes 14 Dispensaries	71,077	760	37,524	217	3,155
<i>Bhopawar Agency.</i>					
Includes 12 Dispensaries	50,909	158	2,539	50	1,718
<i>Mhow Cantonment.</i>					
Includes 2 Dispensaries	13,038	16	486	...	...
TOTAL	426,264	2,261	97,843	1,450	19,261
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR	402,072	1,199	97,847	1,068	15,693
Increase	24,192	62	...	362	3,568
Decrease	...	...	4	...	...

The report of the dispensaries in the Bhopal Agency is submitted by Surgeon-Major A. Dane, M.D., who states that the working of the dispensaries has been on the whole satisfactory. Cholera was prevalent in most parts of the

Agency during the months of September, October, and early in November. The dispensaries at Sehore, Sironj, and Shujawalpore gave the largest number of entries from this disease. Bhopal City was almost entirely free from this disease, showing the inestimable benefit of a good water-supply. The Prince of Wales' Hospital, in the City of Bhopal, has done good work during the year, and is rapidly becoming a most popular institution under the zealous superintendence of Assistant Surgeon Khushaldas Joshi. Some 60 major operations were performed at this hospital during the year, most of them by him, and with a large measure of success. Vaccination was carried out vigorously in the Bhopal territory during the year, 38,354 operations having been performed.

Surgeon-Major Goldsmith submits a full report of the medical institutions in the Baghelkhand Agency. The total number of treated amounted to 71,077, as compared with 56,936 in 1886. There were 217 major operations performed. This number includes 36 operations for stone in the bladder and 31 operations for cataract. Surgeon-Major Goldsmith treated 32 of his stone cases by litholapaxy and obtained very satisfying results. He brings to notice the excellent work done by local Hospital Assistant Surjoo Pershad in charge of the dispensary at Mungawan. This young man was educated at the Indore Medical School, and was a most industrious and zealous student. He performed 25 major operations during the year.

The report of the dispensaries in the Bhopawar Agency is submitted by Surgeon-Major Joshua Duke. The Victoria Hospital was opened at Sirdarpore in honour of the Queen-Empress's Jubilee on the 8th August 1887. It was erected at a cost of Rs.250, and, no doubt, will prove a great boon to the inhabitants in the Bhopawar Agency. Surgeon-Major Duke brings again to notice the good work done by Native Doctor Paim Sing. He is the only Native Doctor in the Agency who performs surgical and obstetrical operations to any extent, and during a two month's stay at Burwani he operated four times successfully for stone in the bladder.

Surgeon J. J. Pratt submits the report of the Nowgong Dispensary in the Bundelkhand Agency. Four thousand nine hundred and ninety-four out-patients were treated during the year, giving a daily average number of sick amounting to 47·84. The total number of in-patients treated was 236. Thirty-three major operations were performed during the year, which included 15 lithotomies, all successful.

The report of the medical institutions in Northern Gwalior is submitted by Surgeon A. M. Crofts. Proposals were submitted to the Council of Regency to establish dispensaries at Sabalgarh, Sheopur, Bhind, Nurwar, Mangaoli, Jowra, Ambah, and Bhander. These proposals have been sanctioned, and dispensaries are in process of erection at Sabalgarh, Jowra, and Ambah. The accommodation provided by the dispensary in the City of Lashkar itself was found to be quite insufficient for the wants of the population, and additions and alterations are being made. A temporary hospital for the accommodation and treatment of women and children has been built and placed under the charge of Miss Brierly. This hospital has only been opened for a short time, and still it has become so popular that the accommodation for intern patients has been found to be insufficient, and until the completion of the Memorial Hospital ample accommodation for this class of patient cannot be provided.

In connection with the hospital for women, the Council of Regency has sanctioned an allowance for the maintenance of three female pupils at the Agra Medical School. Surgeon Crofts reports very favourably on Assistant Surgeon Beharilall Ghose, who superintends the Lushkar Charitable Dispensary. The total number of extern patients treated at this dispensary was 19,838, the average daily attendance being 182·2. The total number of intern patients 791, the daily average being 42·73. Cholera made its appearance in

July, and continued during that month and August, when it suddenly disappeared. There were 1,050 cases of this disease, of which 472 proved fatal. Two hundred and twenty-three major and 934 minor surgical operations were performed during the year under report at the Lushkar Dispensary. The major operations included 18 lithotomies with four deaths; but unless the ages of the patients operated on are given, it is impossible to say whether this rate of mortality is excessive or not. Five litholapaxies were performed, with one death. Thirty cases of cataract were treated during the year, with the following results:—There were 12 cured, 4 relieved, 12 "discharged otherwise," and 2 remaining under treatment. These are certainly not brilliant results, but probably many of these cataract cases were complicated ones.

The annual report of the Goona Dispensary is submitted by local Hospital Assistant Waman Ramchandra. During the first 8 months of the year, the dispensary was supervised by Surgeon A. Sedgefield of the Central India Horse, and then Surgeon C. J. Lowdell held charge for two months, when he handed over charge to Hospital Assistant Waman Ramchandra. Three hundred and thirty-six in-patients were admitted during the year, giving a daily average number of sick amounting to 21·40; 6,065 out-patients were treated, the daily average number of patients being 53·02. Twelve major and 63 minor operations were performed during the year. The funds available for the support of this institution are very limited. If ample funds were forthcoming, this institution might be made a most useful and popular one and do a vast amount of good, for it possesses the advantage of being supervised daily by the Medical Officer of the Central India Horse, and is on the high road to Sipri and Gwalior.

The annual report of the Charkari Medical Department is submitted by Assistant Surgeon M. S. Maitra. The total number of out-patients treated at the Charkari Dispensary was 11,798, and the total number of in-patients was 144. Twelve major operations were performed.

The medical institutions in Malwa include the large Charitable Hospital at Indore, and Branch Dispensaries at each of the following places, *viz.*, Indore City, Ujjain, Ratlam, Jaora, Nimach, Jawad, Dhar, Dewas, Mundesur, Barnagar, Katchrode, Sailana, Agar, Sarungpore, Shajapore and Sonkatch. The dispensaries at Agar, Sarungpore, and Shajapore are supervised by the Medical Officer attached to the Regiment of Central India Horse stationed at Angar, and all the others are directly under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon. The dispensaries are doing good work and are most popular. The total number of patients treated amounted to 143,346 as compared with 107,457 in the previous year. The total number of major surgical operations performed in the Malwa institutions was 745. The Indore Charitable Hospital, one of the most important and popular institutions on this side of India, continued its steady course of progress. Three thousand one hundred and thirty-three in-patients and 20,320 out-patients were treated during the year, giving a daily average number of 144 in-patients and 132 out-patients. Out of 3,133 in-patients, 470 were females, many of them of good caste; and there were also treated 200 children. There were 518 major surgical operations performed. This number included 296 operations on the eye. A large number of operations for cataract were performed with successful results in more than 90 per cent. Fifty operations for stone in the bladder were undertaken, 47 of which were successful. The Medical School in connection with this hospital is doing good work. During the year under review fifteen male students attended the school, and six native women of good caste have also joined and are pursuing their studies with zeal.

D. F. KEEGAN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major,*

*Residency Surgeon and Civil Administrative
Medical Officer for Central India.*

No. 50I. of 1889.

FROM

G. R. IRWIN, Esq.,
*Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department,*

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Dated Fort William, the 4th January 1889.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 69P.-548, dated the 11th October 1888, submitting the Annual Administration Report of the Central India Agency for the year 1887-88.

2. The principal events mentioned in it have been separately discussed, and no special orders are therefore now called for. On the whole, the state of affairs in the Central India Agency during the year under report appears to the Governor-General in Council on a general review to have been satisfactory, and the appendices of the Administration Report contain many matters of interest.

3. I am to take this opportunity of requesting that you will arrange for the uniform adoption in future by officers submitting reports of the recognized system of spelling the names of places and persons.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. R. IRWIN,
*Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.*

APPENDIX A.

Report on the Administration of the Indore State for 1887-88.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS.

I beg to submit the Administration Report of the State for the Fasli year 1297, viz., from 6th June 1887 to 5th June 1888.

2. During the greater part of the year Divan Bahadur R. Ragoonath Row held the post of Minister. He left Indore on 23rd April 1888, and I assumed charge of the office on 17th May 1888. Bukshi Khooman Singh, C.S.I., and Pir Kashirao Dada Saheb, K.C.S.I., were in charge of the Darbar office during the interval.

3. In the commencement of the year Your Highness was in England, where Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India was graciously pleased to confer on Your Highness the title of G.C.S.I. The bestowal of this honour has been mentioned in the last year's Report. Your Highness returned to Indore in August 1887.

Judicial.

Civil Justice.

4. The work done in the Sadr Court on its original and appellate sides was as follows:—

NATURE OF WORK.	Balance at the end of the last year.	RECEIVED THIS YEAR.		TOTAL.	DISPOSED OF.							Balance.
		By the Sadr Court.	Transferred from other Courts.		Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off.	Decrees confirmed.	Decrees modified.	Decrees reversed.	Decrees remanded.	Total.	
Original suits . . . . .	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	1
Regular appeals	24	106	...	130	...	8	52	9	28	20	117	13
Special appeals	6	32	...	38	...	1	8	13	10	2	34	4
Miscellaneous appeals	16	148	...	164	...	12	74	30	14	27	157	7
TOTAL	46	290	...	336	...	21	134	52	55	49	311	25

5. In all 336 cases were on the file of the Court in the year under report: 311 of these were disposed of. The 1st Judge Lala Baijnath disposed of 67 cases, the 2nd Judge Mr. S. V. Dhurandhar, L.L.B., disposed of 181 cases, and the two Judges conjointly disposed of 63 cases.

6. The work of the Court this year compares favourably with the work of the last year in which 190 cases were only decided. The balance on the file this year is also less than the balance of the last year—25 as against 46.

7. The work of the other Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in the State is shown in the following three tables, one for each zilla:—

Table No. I.

Zilla.	NAME OF COURT.	Balance of last year.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Balance.
INDORE AND NIMAWAR.	Zilla Judge, Indore	19	106	125	75	50
	Adalut City, Indore	120	803	923	691	232
	Small Cause Court	131	2,315	2,446	2,192	254
	Pargana Alumpore	1	10	11	8	3
	Do. Indore	72	291	363	334	29
	Do. Samere	17	163	180	176	4
	Do. Petlawad	5	121	126	115	11
	Do. Kaitha	14	34	48	37	11
	Do. Sundersi	1	2	3	3	...
	Do. Betma	7	64	71	52	19
	Do. Hasilpore	5	64	69	64	5
	Do. Depalpore	26	80	106	87	19
	Do. Tarana	12	182	194	148	46
	Do. Mehidpore	111	435	546	449	97
	Nimawar Zilla	125	557	682	492	199
	TOTAL	666	5,227	5,893	4,923	970

Table No. II.

Zilla.	NAME OF COURT.		Balance of last year.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Rampura.	Zilla Judge, Rampura	.	13	9	22	12	10
	Pargana Rampura	.	171	248	419	199	220
	Do. Manasa	.	15	82	97	81	16
	Do. Nariainghur	.	11	47	58	48	10
	Do. Chundwasa	.	25	102	127	90	37
	Do. Garote	.	30	162	192	154	38
	Do. Bhanpura	.	54	117	171	142	29
	Do. Sunail	.	46	73	119	77	42
	Do. Jirapore	.	19	41	60	52	8
	Do. Nundwai	.	1	6	7	5	2
TOTAL			385	887	1,272	860	412

Table No. III.

Zilla.	NAME OF COURT.		Balance of last year.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Nimar.	Judge, Zilla Nimar	.	39	135	174	143	31
	Pargana Khungone	.	197	1,053	1,250	976	274
	Do. Buiwai	.	13	381	394	370	24
	Do. Dhurgam	.	66	347	413	363	50
	Do. Chikhulda	.	11	73	84	81	3
TOTAL			326	1,989	2,315	1,933	382

8. There were on the files of the Courts 9,480 cases, out of which 7,716 were disposed of; there remained a balance of 1,764 cases at the end of the year.

9. Of the total 62 per cent. were on the files of the Indore Courts, 24.5 on the files of the Nimar Courts, and 13.5 on the files of the Rampura Courts.

10. The disposals in the Indore and Nimar Zillas came to 83.5 per cent., while the disposals in the Rampura Zilla only came to about 64 per cent.

The following Table shows the nature and valuation of Original Suits instituted in the Courts of the State.

Moveable or immoveable.	Nature of cases.	Below Rs.	Above Rs 5 and below Rs 10.	Above Rs 10 and below Rs 20.	Above Rs 20 and below Rs 50.	Above Rs 50 and below Rs 200.	Above Rs 200 and below Rs 1,000.	Below Rs 2,000.	Below Rs 5,000.	Below Rs 10,000.	Above Rs 10,000.	Total number of suits.
For moveable property.	On written documents	219	423	681	616	520	131	18	6	3	...	2,612
	On oral promises	416	358	383	278	193	40	2	3	...	3	1,673
	On accounts stated	509	612	758	640	514	165	21	21	5	3	3,248
For immoveable property.	On mortgage bonds	...	...	3	3	11	11	...	2	...	...	30
	On sale deeds	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other claims.	Hak (rights and privileges)	5	15	171	32	30	6	1	4	1	...	265
	Watun (landed property rights)	4	...	...	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	13
	Specific performance of special contracts	...	1	...	3	10	5	...	1	...	...	20
	For partition	...	3	...	2	5	4	...	4	1	1	20
	Other claims	.5	5	13	9	16	2	...	1	1	...	52
TOTAL		1,158	1,417	2,010	1,586	1,304	365	38	42	11	4	7,935

11. Of the 7,935 suits filed during the year, 7,533 or 95 per cent. were suits relating to moveable property, 310 suits or only 4 per cent. related to immoveable property, and 92 suits or only 1 per cent. related to the enforcement of miscellaneous rights.

The following table shows the manner in which original suits were disposed of:—

NAME OF THE DISTRICT.	SUITS FOR DISPOSAL.				SUITS HOW DISPOSED OF.								
	Balance of last year.	Received during the year.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off the file for defendant or plaintiffs.	Compromised.	Decreed on admission of the defendants.	Decided ex parte.	Decreed wholly or partially for the plaintiffs.	Decreed wholly or partially for the defendants.	Total.	Balance.
Zilla Indore and Nimawar, including Adalat	535	2,818	94	3,447	90	334	435	527	179	999	167	2,731	716
Zilla Rampura	365	878	9	1,272	7	54	225	253	83	212	26	860	412
Zilla Nimar	326	1,924	65	2,315	64	95	387	642	167	491	87	1,933	382
Small Cause Court	131	2,315	...	2,446	2	603	238	128	76	982	163	2,192	254
TOTAL	1,377	7,935	168	9,490	163	1,086	1,285	1,550	505	2,684	443	7,716	1,764

The following is a statement of the Regular Appeals filed in and decided by the District Judges during the Fasli year 1297 :—

NAME OF THE COURT.	Balance of 1296.	FILED.	DISPOSED OF.								BALANCE.					
			In Fasli 1297.	Transferred from other Courts.	TOTAL.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Ramanded.	Total disposed of.	Below three months.	Below six months.	Below one year.	Above one year.	Total.
Zilla Judge, Indore and Nimawar	7	78	... 85	11	20	4	8	15	58	24	2	1	..	27		
Zilla Judge, Rampura	42	29	... 71	7	16	15	14	1	53	12	1	1	4	18		
Zilla Judge, Nimar	64	77	... 141	9	41	11	13	38	112	7	6	10	6	29		
TOTAL	113	184	... 297	27	77	30	35	54	223	43	9	12	10	74		

12. The total number of appeals for disposal, including those that were pending at the end of the last year, was 297 against 300 of the last year. Of these, 223 were disposed of and there remained a balance of 74 cases at the end of the year. The disposals last year were 187 and the balance 113.

13. The average of original cases decided by the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction in the last two years is 6,484. The average number of appeals during the two years may be said to be the same. It appears from these figures that upon an average there are only four appeals made out of 100 original suits decided.

Seventy-five per cent. of the appeals on the files were disposed of.

Statement showing the number of Decrees executed in the several Courts in the State in the Fasli year 1297.

Zilla.	Name of the Court.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR EXECUTION.				NUMBER OF DECREES EXECUTED.								Balance.	
		Balance of 1296.	Received during the Year.	Transferred from other Courts.	TOTAL.	By cash payment in Court.	By compromise.	By instalment.	By giving possession of property.	By imprisonment.	By striking off the file.	Otherwise executed.	TOTAL.		
HUKASHI COURT.															
INDORE-NIMAWAR.	Indore	421	2,043	...	2,464	539	156	103	28	35	748	348	1,957	507	
	Pargana Alampur	130	19	17	20	4	1	5	24	41
	" Indore	40	90	..	130	6	7	4	2	..	14	7	40	4	
	" Samere	10	30	4	44	12	5	4	6	..	9	25	61	15	
	" Petlawad	13	63	..	76	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	18	7
	" Kaitha	4	21	..	25	..	9	3	3	..	1	..	..	..
	" Sundeisi . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	" Betma	19	27	..	46	14	..	..	6	..	..	..	25	21
	" Hasilpur	10	26	..	36	5	4	3	4	..	2	6	24	12	
	" Depalpur	7	42	1	50	11	6	15	..	1	3	3	35	15	
	" Tarana	38	114	..	152	10	12	16	1	1	9	14	63	89	
	" Melidpur	138	219	13	370	74	22	22	2	..	2	23	145	225	
	Zilla Nimawar	147	180	5	332	14	66	21	6	1	19	4	131.	201	
	TOTAL	847	2,855	23	3,725	704	304	217	58	38	817	451	2,588	1,137	
JUDGE.															
RAMPURA.	Rampura	162	78	..	240	42	6	6	..	..	11	31	96	144
	Pargana Rampura	2	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
	" Manasa	14	30	..	45	7	6	7	1	..	2	1	24	21	
	" Naiasinghur	19	15	..	34	1	4	2	3	..	1	..	13	21	
	" Chundwasa	26	19	..	45	1	8	..	1	..	1	..	11	34	
	" Bhanpura	47	42	..	89	37	13	..	4	..	5	19	78	11	
	" Garote	61	47	..	108	10	11	5	2	..	6	..	34	74	
	" Sunail	11	17	..	28	1	13	..	..	..	1	..	15	13
	" Jitapur	19	4	7	30	2	3	1	3	..	8	1	18	12	
	" Nundwai . . . . .	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	TOTAL	361	256	8	625	103	65	21	14	..	37	52	292	333	
NIMAR.	Judge Nimar	55	79	..	134	9	36	6	..	..	20	18	89	45
	Pargana Khurgone	259	336	46	641	119	89	33	13	..	65	..	319	322	
	" Buiwai	57	254	6	317	102	59	29	3	..	41	4	251	66	
	" Dhuigam	75	101	26	202	59	62	5	2	..	12	..	140	62	
	" Chikhulda	24	28	..	52	11	12	7	..	..	4	..	34	18
	TOTAL	470	798	78	1,346	300	271	80	18	..	142	22	833	513	
	GRAND TOTAL	1,678	3,909	109	5,696	1,107	640	318	90	38	996	525	3,713	1,083	

14. There were 5,696 applications for execution of decrees: 3,713 decrees were executed, while 1,983 remained unexecuted, viz., 65 per cent. were executed.

Bankruptcy Rules.

15. The following statement shows the working of these rules:—

Name of Zilla.	Balance of last year.	Admitted during Fasli 1297.	Total.	Debts shown by insolvents.	Assets shown.	Not granted.	Disposed of	Balance.
Indore and Nimawar	28	34	62	R 2,12,291	R 60,407	11	8	43
Rampura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	28	34	62	R 2,12,291	R 60,407	11	8	43

Criminal Justice.

The following statement shows the amount of criminal work done by the Sadr Court as an appellate and revising Court in Fasli 1297:—

Nature of Work.	CASES FILED.		CASES DISPOSED OF.				NUMBER OF ACCUSED.	HOW ACCUSED DEALT WITH.							Bal-	Bal-	Bal-	Bal-	Bal-	Bal-		
	Balance of 1296.	Received during the year.	Total.	Condemned.	Modified.	Reversed.	Sent to other Courts.	Total.	Balance.	Balance of 1296.	Received during the year.	Total.	Acquitted.	Death.	Life imprisonment.	Rigorous imprisonment.	Simple imprisonment.	Whipping.	Fine.	Security for good behaviour.		
Appeals	13	59	72	26	11	26	3	66	6	21	87	108	49	2	4	37	...	...	6	4	102	6
Confirmation cases . . . . .	...	9	9	3	5	1	...	9	..	..	25	25	2	6	5	12	...	...	..	..	25	..
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	6	6	2	1	1	1	5	1	...	6	6	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	5	1	
TOTAL	13	74	87	31	17	28	4	80	7	21	118	139	52	8	9	52	...	...	6	5	132	7

16. As an appellate and revising Court, the Sadr Court had 87 cases on its file, out of which 80 cases were disposed of and 7 cases remained to be disposed of at the end of the year.

17. In these 87 cases 139 prisoners were concerned: 52 of these were let off whilst the convictions of the lower Courts against 80 were held good. Seven persons remained undisposed of. Of the 80 persons whose convictions were held good, 8 received the sentence of death, 9 were sentenced to life imprisonment, and 52 to various terms of rigorous imprisonment: 6 received the punishment of fine only, 5 persons were ordered to give security for good behaviour, no sentence of whipping was passed.

18. Thirty-nine per cent. of the prisoners before the Court were let off on appeal.

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases disposed of by the Magistrates and Zilla Judges during Fasli 1297 with the number of persons convicted and acquitted.

Zilla.	Name of the Court.	RECEIVED FOR DECISION.												DISPOSED OF.																				
		Number of Officers.				Balance of 1296.			Received in 1297.			Transferred from other Courts.			TOTAL.			SENTENCED.				ACQUITTED.			COMMITTED.			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER COURTS.				TOTAL.		
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					
1	1	3	4	6	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27						
Judge, Zilla Indore	Judge, Zilla Indore	1	7	20	118	182	... 2	80	... 2	765	1,653	125	202	58	84	53	100	... 2	... 2	7	10	118	194	7	8	6	7	8						
Subhi, Zilla Indore	City Magistrate	1	2	230	1,404	2,657	... 2	... 3	... 3	... 3	1,653	2,299	4,520	389	558	1,644	3,505	52	89	101	2	2	2,86	4,328	6	9	113	192						
Mukhlisur Mullki Fouz	Pargana Alampur	1	2	130	11	32	... 48	... 107	... 100	... 71	100	43	76	128	46	65	21	46	3	6	11	11	76	128	47	2	2	12						
" Petlawad	Sundarsi	1	13	21	63	100	... ... 107	173	... 112	178	47	58	71	100	43	36	25	36	2	5	... ... 114	114	111	117	1	1	1	1				
" Hasalpur	" Betma	1	5	... 1	5	107	173	... 112	178	47	63	64	112	178	47	63	64	114	... ... 114	114	1	1	150	202	111	2	2	4					
" Kaintha	Indore	1	1	1	78	114	... 9	23	99	99	339	689	1,039	1,790	349	620	661	1,029	16	32	43	43	99	1,724	40	40	66	66						
" Terana	Mehulpur	4	2	3	277	487	60	60	537	6	348	583	277	487	60	60	221	221	13	22	2	3	3	3	330	573	9	16	16					
" Slaver	Dejhalpur	8	17	37	325	537	6	9	151	250	... 151	250	39	151	250	39	206	300	118	236	14	27	3	9	341	572	7	11	11					
" Nimbawar	Total	2	10	150	303	1,389	2,632	273	564	564	3,499	432	1,792	3,499	778	939	84	69	133	7	11	2	2	139	228	7	10	10						
Total	Total	50	386	729	5,247	9,480	1,115	2,331	6,793	6,793	12,540	2,007	3,056	3,900	7,764	7,764	409	794	205	205	383	383	6,521	11,997	277	543	543							
Judge, Zilla Nimar	Judge, Zilla Nimar	1	1	1	92	150	... 23	... 50	... 109	... 47	93	151	46	70	45	71	... 21	... 6	1	1	2	2	92	143	1	8	8							
Subhi of Nimar	Pargana Dhurgam	1	4	16	11	439	35	50	336	535	75	590	107	240	403	7	17	2	3	1	1	15	38	38	38	38	38							
" Burwai	Chikhaldha	4	29	46	273	480	62	62	345	345	286	438	107	164	212	404	13	15	2	2	1	1	324	525	2	10	10							
" Sarkar Bijnghud	Total	9	27	46	220	1,663	2,747	2	10	1,814	2,986	433	610	1,233	2,083	49	196	7	23	30	51	55	55	584	333	6	13	13						
Total	Total	35	211	338	2,540	4,184	129	216	2,870	4,738	774	1,115	1,870	3,178	78	153	61	112	2,783	2,783	4,558	4,558	87	180	180									
Judge, Zilla Rampura	Judge, Zilla Rampura	1	18	66	60	139	... 21	40	78	195	31	67	29	76	29	76	... 12	10	1	1	2	2	27	71	170	7	25							
Subhi of Rampura	Pargana Jivapuri	1	...	3	45	136	333	... ...	508	378	103	160	107	1~2	7	...	17	2	3	3	3	3	219	362	7	16	16						
" Bhamnara	Garohe	3	30	45	229	361	480	23	63	217	366	104	144	82	168	20	37	11	17	3	14	14	14	427	615	81	103	103						
" Manasa	Sunaili	3	147	8	187	305	23	... 65	... 16	350	549	104	144	82	168	183	314	8	13	17	17	17	337	522	13	17	17							
" Chundurasia	Nandwan	2	76	52	173	185	35	6	16	202	336	108	169	74	123	9	11	7	16	16	16	16	198	355	22	41	41							
" Nandwan	Nurwingshur	1	7	18	125	243	2	2	134	223	36	42	66	120	10	31	31	7	11	11	11	11	11	119	204	15	19	19						
Total	Total	26	335	593	1,700	2,725	87	176	2,122	3,496	943	1,386	866	1,551	83	155	68	138	138	138	138	138	1,960	3,230	162	266	266							
GRAND TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL	110	.932	1,662	9,527	16,389	1,331	2,733	11,790	20,774	3,724	5,557	6,636	5,570	1,102	334	633	633	633	633	633	633	11,264	19,785	526	389	389							

19. The total number of criminal cases for disposal, including those that were pending at the end of the last year, was 11,790, against 12,697 cases last year: 11,264 cases or 95 per cent. were disposed of, leaving a balance of 526 cases for the next year.

20. Fifty-eight per cent. of these cases were filed in the Courts of the Zilla of Indore and Nimawar, 24 per cent. in those of the Zilla of Nimar, and 18 per cent. in those of the Zilla of Rampura.

21. Of the cases disposed of 570 were committed to the Sessions.

22. Amongst heinous cases there were 19 of murder and 17 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 53 of grievous hurt, 33 of kidnapping, 19 of causing miscarriage, 47 of rape, 10 of robbery, 163 of house-breaking, 17 cases of forgery, 167 cases of adultery and enticing away married women with criminal intent, 38 of offences regarding coins and stamps, &c. Of the rest of the cases disposed of 2,189 were cases of hurt, 2,131 cases of theft, 2,650 of offences against person. The other classification need not be enumerated here.

23. The total number of accused taken up in connection with these cases was 20,774, of whom 12,493, i.e., 60 per cent., were acquitted. In the 570 cases committed to the Sessions 1,102 persons were involved.

The following table shows the number of criminal appeals disposed of by the several criminal appellate Courts in the State in Fasli 1297 :—

Zilla.	NAME OF THE COURT.	Balances of 1296.	Received in 1297.	Total	DISPOSED OF.					Balance.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Sent to other Courts.	Total.	
Indore and Nimawar.	Judge, Zilla Indore	11	117	128	68	13	33	14	128	5
	City Magistrate, Indore	1	18	19	6	6	..	2	14	
	Magistrate, Nimawar	8	2	10	2	3	4	..	9	
TOTAL		20	137	157	76	22	37	16	151	6
Nimar	Judge, Zilla Nimar	3	36	39	21	4	8	4	37	2
	Subha, Zilla Nimar	3	1	4	2	1	1	..	4	
	TOTAL		6	37	43	23	5	9	41	
Rampura	Judge, Zilla Rampura	12	14	26	8	5	4	1	18	8
	Subha, Zilla Rampura, 1st class Magistrate	...	2	2	...	1	...	..	1
	TOTAL		12	16	28	8	6	4	19	
GRAND TOTAL		38	190	228	107	33	50	21	211	17

24. There were in all 228 cases of criminal appeals, out of which 211 were decided and 17 remained for the next year. One hundred and twenty-eight were disposed of in the Zilla Court of Indore, 37 in that of Nimar, and 18 in that of Rampura. The rest of the appeals were disposed of by Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.

25. From the file of the Zilla Judge, Indore, the Sadr Court disposed of five cases.

26. The percentage of criminal appeals is not higher than that of civil appeals.

Jails.

27. Central Jail, Indore.—On 6th June 1887 there were in this jail 257 convicted prisoners, of whom 232 were males and 25 females. During the year under report the number admitted was 473, of whom 429 were males and 44 females. The total number of prisoners was thus 730, of whom 661 were males and 69 females. The daily average strength was 241 males and 19 females. Of the 730 prisoners 2 escaped, 36 died, 425 were duly discharged, and one was hanged. The number of prisoners at the close of the year was 266, of whom 25 were females. The daily average of sick prisoners was 14·4, the total number treated during the year being 273. The death-rate was 4·93.

28. There were in this jail 41 male and 6 female under-trial prisoners at the commencement of the year. The admissions during the year were 423 males and 58 females. The total was thus 528. Of these, 279 were discharged, 164 were convicted and sent to jail, and 6 died, leaving for the end of the year 79 prisoners, of whom 7 were females.

29. Rampura Jail.—On the 6th of June 1887 there were in the jail 51 convicted prisoners, of whom 45 were males and 6 females. During the year under report the number admitted was 128, of whom 119 were males and 9 females. The total number of prisoners was thus 179, of whom 164 were males and 15 females. The daily average strength was 75 males and 8 females. Of the 179 prisoners 1 died and 121 were duly discharged. The number of prisoners at the close of the year was 57, of whom 5 were females. The daily average of sick prisoners was 0, the total number treated during the year being 67. The death-rate was 1·2.

30. There were in this jail 29 male and 3 female under-trial prisoners at the commencement of the year. The admissions during the year were 92 males and 16 females; the total was thus 140. Of these, 29 were discharged, 89 were convicted and sent to jail, and 1 died, leaving for the end of the year 71 prisoners of whom 2 were females.

31. Mundesar Jail.—On 6th June 1887 there were in this jail 115 convicted prisoners, of whom 110 were males and 5 females. During the year under report the number admitted was 97, of whom 88 were males and 9 females. The total number of prisoners was thus 212, of whom 198 were males and 14 females. The daily average strength was 117 males and 4 females. Of the 212 prisoners, 6 died and 84 were duly discharged. The number of prisoners at the close of the year was 122, of whom 4 were females. The daily average of sick prisoners was 19, and the death-rate was 4·84.

32. There were in this jail 16 male under-trial prisoners at the commencement of the year. The admissions during the year were 104 males and 13 females; the total was thus 183. Of these, 23 were discharged and 41 were convicted and sent to jail, leaving for the end of the year 69 prisoners of whom 1 was a female.

Police.

33. The Police force of the State was 4,327 strong, and the total cost of the force was R5,47,417.

34. Eight hundred and eighty-five men were employed in the city at a cost of R78,312; the rest, 3,442 men, were employed in the district at a cost of R4,69,105.

35. There was one policeman for every 100 inhabitants in the city, and one policeman for 384 inhabitants in the districts.

Stamp and Registration.

36. The amount realised from the sale of stamps during the Fasli year was R72,930 against R53,910 of the previous year. The cost of the Department was as under :—

	R	a.	p.
Establishment	1,926	0	0
Refunds	890	0	0
Commission to Vendors	1,327	1	0
Miscellaneous	590	12	9
TOTAL	4,733	13	9

37. Four hundred eighty-one documents were received for registration, and the fees amounted to R7,013-3.

Abkari.

38. The abkari farms of the Indore and Mhow circles were, as usual, jointly granted by the State and the British Government, and the revenue derived from them was shared in by the two Governments according to their respective interests in the farms.

39. The joint revenue for the year amounted to R2,00,101 as against R1,92,001 for the last year. The State share amounted to R1,00,000 as against R91,593 last year, showing an increase of R8,407.

40. The abkari revenue from the rest of the State farms amounted to R72,300.

Postal Department.

41. The receipts and disbursements of this Department are given below :—

Receipts.	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Postage collected in cash	1,987	0	0
Postage on letters received from British Post	1,854	7	3
Realized from the sale of labels	3,200	0	0
Miscellaneous	1,082	7	3
TOTAL	8,123	14	6
Value of Service Postage	20,874	4	9
GRAND TOTAL	88,998	3	3

Charges.

Establishment	12,467	1	0
Contingent charges, including railway fare for carriers	2,461	6	0
Half value of British unpaid letters paid to that Government	*587	11	0
15,516	2	0	

* This includes R15.3 on account of the exchange of Hali into the British.

42. The receipts, including the value of service postage, amounted to R28,998, and the disbursements to R15,516. The figures for the last year were—receipts, R26,477 and disbursements R7,404. There appears a large increase in the disbursements; but this is merely nominal. A large portion of these charges was last year included in the disbursements of the Mulki Fouz, from which carriers of post were employed. This year the charges have been brought under the head of the Postal Department.

Education.

43. In the year under report the cost of education to the State was R46,718-11-9 against R44,678 last year. It may be divided into two main heads—

- (1) Instruction and subsidiary charges, and
- (2) Supervision and subsidiary charges

The former amounted to R39,911-6-3 against R37,923, and the latter amounted to R6,759-9-6 as in last year.

44. The chief educational institution in the State is the Indore English School. Students from this institution every year pass the Entrance Examination of either the Calcutta or the Bombay University. In the year under report five students appeared at the examination of the Calcutta University, and all of them passed.

45. At the end of the year under report there were 409 students in the school against 420 last year.

46. The Anglo-Hindi side of the institution contained 126 students and the Anglo-Marathi side 283. The daily average attendance was 384·4.

47. The cost of the school to the State was R9,970-9-3.

48. The other schools maintained by the State are for tuition in Sanskrit, Persian, Marathi, and Hindi.

49. Eighty-seven of these were for boys and 3 for girls. Nine of these are in the city and 81 in the districts.

50. There are 8 Sanskrit schools, 4 Persian, 16 Marathi, 23 Hindi and 39 Hindi-Marathi schools.

51. All the city schools and 68 district schools were inspected by the inspecting officers during the year. There are two inspecting officers.

52. The cost of these schools is given below, as also the number of students taught in them :—

No.	Schools.	Number of students.	Cost. <i>R</i>
1. Persian	118	1,747
2. Marathi	1,272	5,537
3. Hindi	1,278	4,887
4. Sanskrit	210	2,912
5. Hindi-Marathi	2,028	6,438
TOTAL		4,906	21,521

53. The State continues to contribute a monthly sum of Rs 249 to the Central India Medical School in the Indore Residency.

54. The State continues also to support 6 scholars from the Indore English School at the affiliated Colleges of the Bombay and Calcutta Universities at a cost of Rs 96 per month.

55. Besides the schools enumerated above, there is a Sanskrit College, which in the year under report cost the State Rs 2,833. It employed 14 teachers and taught 206 students.

The Engineering Class.

56. The Superintendent of the Engineering Class reports:—

“ The total number of students at the end of the year was 10.”

“ The subjects taught to the class were as follows” :—

- (1) Surveying with prismatic compass and chain, and levelling with dumpy level.
- (2) Masonry bridges.
- (3) Roads.
- (4) Drawing.—Plan and elevation of the City Dispensary and of the Bath bungalow in the Lal Baug.
- (5) Todhunter's mensuration of plain area and a few chapters of solids.
- (6) Outdoor work.—The students were taught how to take section of a road, supposing it was proposed to lay one from the Railway Chowki near Cotton Mills to the Dewas road.
- (7) Revision.—Building materials, building construction, and portion of “Elements of Scientific Agriculture,” taught in 1896, no progress having been made in the last subject during the course of the year under report.

This class costs to Government Rs 1,194 as follows:—

	<i>R</i>
Establishment	552
Seven scholarships to students	402
Contingencies	240
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1,194

Public Works.

57. The expenditure of this Department was Rs 3,35,161, as classified below:—

	<i>R</i>
(1) Establishment	17,958
(2) Repairs of roads and aqueduct	9,076
(3) Temples, dharamsalas, and poor-house	28,506
(4) New palaces	2,76,368
(5) Hospitals	3,253
	<hr/>
TOTAL	3,35,161

Municipality.

58. The report of the Municipal Manager shows the following receipts and charges:—

Receipts.

	<i>R a. p.</i>
Balance	1 15 6
Trade Tax	16,342 1 0
Gutter Tax	4,565 5 3
Drainage contribution	764 5 9
Tax on carts	5,373 0 9
Collections for services rendered	6,310 13 0
Rent of markets	3,686 10 6
Miscellaneous	1,673 6 9
	<hr/>
TOTAL	38,717 10 6
Sarkar Contribution	14,435 0 0
	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL	53,152 10 6

Charges.

	<i>R a. p.</i>
Establishment	4,166 13 3
Conservancy	9,981 5 0
Fire Engines	6,195 12 6
Lighting	3,472 6 3
Construction and repairs of drains	2,375 2 9
Re-metalling and repairs of roads	13,228 3 3
Store expenses	2,624 5 6
Repairs	1,456 14 6
Watering Charges	3,360 4 9
Commission to persons for recovery of Gutter Tax	342 5 9
Miscellaneous	1,422 4 0
TOTAL	48,625 13 6
Balance in cash	7 15 6
Outstandings	4,518 13 6
GRAND TOTAL	53,152 10 6

Printing.

59. The following table shows the work turned out by the Press in the year under report :—

Items of work.	Official.	Private.	Total.
Journal (Sarkar Gazette issues)	53	...	53
Books, Pamphlets, Tracts, &c.	5	4	9
Forms and Miscellaneous Jobs	264	38	302
TOTAL	322	42	364

The receipts and charges are given below :—

Receipts.

Item.	<i>R a. p.</i>
On account of Government work	4,525 8 0
Ditto private work	125 2 0
Private notices inserted in the Gazette	237 4 9
Subscription for the Sarkar Gazette	108 11 6
Sale of books and forms, &c.	227 8 0
TOTAL	5,224 2 3

Charges.

Items.	<i>R a. p.</i>
Establishment	3,392 7 0
Contingencies	1,320 7 6
TOTAL	4,652 14 6

Medical Department.

60. There were eleven dispensaries in the State, which admitted 32,454 patients for treatment during the year. Six hundred and fifty-seven patients remained under treatment at the close of the year. Twenty thousand two hundred and eighteen patients were cured, 6,693 relieved, 4,780 otherwise treated, and 106 died. The daily average of patients was 270.

61. Vaccination.—During the year 6,432 children were vaccinated, of whom 3,226 were males and 3,206 females : 5,181 were successful cases.

Season and Agriculture.

62. The total quantity of rainfall in the year under report was 42 inches and 49 cents, 16 inches 69 cents in excess of the last year. The average rainfall of the country is about 36 inches. Excess rain, frost, and a heavy fall of hail in some parts damaged the crops to a considerable extent.

63. Prices of food-grains were owing to these and other circumstances of a less local nature, mostly higher in the year under report than in the previous year.

Prices Current.

64. The following statement shows the prices of food-grains which prevailed at Indore during the Fasli 1297. They were generally higher than in the previous year :—

No.	Months.	WHEAT PER MANI.			RICE PER MANI.			GRAM PER MANI.			JOWARI PER MANI.		
		Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.	Best.	Middle.	Lowest.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1	June 1887 .	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	16 $\frac{3}{8}$	28	24	20	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$
2	July " .	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	28	24	20	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	..
3	August " .	17 $\frac{3}{8}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	28	24	20	15 $\frac{3}{8}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{5}{8}$	12	..
4	September " .	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	17	28	24	20	16 $\frac{1}{8}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	..
5	October " .	19	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	30	26	22	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	13 $\frac{5}{8}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	..
6	November " .	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	28	24	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	14
7	December " .	20	19 $\frac{5}{8}$	19	32	28	24	16 $\frac{3}{8}$	16	15	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	January 1888 .	20 $\frac{5}{8}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	26	22	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	16 $\frac{5}{8}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	February " .	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	24	20	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{5}{8}$	15 $\frac{7}{8}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
10	March " .	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	24	20	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
11	April " .	17	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	24	20	14	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	15	..	..
12	May " .	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	24	20	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	16	15	..

Revenue.

65. Statement showing the demand, collection, and balance of all sources of revenue for Fasli 1297. The balance is large as usual. It is about 19 per cent. of the demand :—

No.	Source of Revenue.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
		R	R	R
1 Land .	.	46,06,800	33,58,800	12,48,000
2 Karja Chukoti .	.	2,28,400	2,28,400	..
3 Customs .	.	5,37,500	4,45,000	92,500
4 Abkari .	.	1,72,300	1,72,300	..
5 Tributes .	.	1,58,000	1,58,000	..
6 Fines, &c. .	.	92,600	92,600	..
7 Post Office .	.	8,000	8,000	..
8 Interest .	.	7,41,900	7,41,900	..
9 Mint .	.	29,400	26,200	3,200
10 Stamps .	.	73,000	73,000	..
11 Salt .	.	62,200	62,200	..
12 Nazarana .	.	20,000	20,000	..
13 Opium .	.	1,82,000	1,82,000	..
14 Miscellaneous .	.	1,68,900	1,68,900	..
TOTAL .		70,81,000	57,37,300	13,43,700

66. The following statement shows the demand of Fasli 1297 as compared with that for Fasli 1296 :—

No.	Source of Revenue.	Fasli	Fasli
		1296.	1297.
		R	R
1 Land .	.	46,00,900	46,06,800
2 Karja Chukoti .	.	2,28,400	2,28,400
3 Customs .	.	5,80,000	5,37,500
4 Abkari .	.	1,70,000	1,72,300
5 Tributes .	.	1,58,000	1,58,000
6 Fines, &c. .	.	1,51,600	92,600
7 Post Office .	.	6,500	8,000
8 Interest, &c. .	.	9,20,400	7,41,900
9 Mint .	.	28,900	29,400
10 Stamps .	.	44,300	73,000
11 Salt .	.	61,900	62,200
12 Nazarana .	.	37,800	20,000
13 Opium .	.	2,05,700	1,82,000
14 Miscellaneous .	.	2,23,800	1,68,900
TOTAL .		74,18,200	70,81,000

67. The following statement shows the charges incurred in Fasli 1297 as compared with those of Fasli 1296 :—

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	R Fasli 1296.	R Fasli 1297.
1 Palace		7,14,300	6,74,800
2 Civil Establishments		9,19,600	8,93,900
3 Religious Establishments		50,500	52,200
4 Charity		53,600	47,900
5 Army and Police		20,57,000	18,78,600
6 Courts		49,700	51,900
7 Jails		25,900	21,500
8 Education		47,100	48,000
9 Survey		50,400	32,700
10 Public Works		3,07,800	3,72,600
11 Medical Department		34,600	33,000
12 Pensions		47,900	49,300
13 Post Office		6,800	10,900
14 Contingent to British Government		1,19,100	1,19,100
15 Remissions		1,98,000	1,68,200
16 Interest		6,000	2,41,400
17 Irrigation		93,600	27,200
18 Liquidation of the debts of peasants		27,100	3,300
19 Mint		7,900	2,800
20 Foundling Asylum		700	1,300
21 Tankas		4,000	...
22 Opium		3,000	3,000
23 Miscellaneous		33,600	15,900
TOTAL		48,58,200	47,49,500

Khasgi Department.

68. Civil and Criminal Cases :—

Nature of Work.	Cases for disposal.	Decided.	Remaining on the file.
Criminal Cases	1,620	1,549	71
Civil Cases	1,125	949	176
TOTAL	2,745	2,498	247

Revenue.

69. The revenue demand on the Khasgi Mahals was Rs 6,32,802 ; the collection amounted to Rs 5,82,369 and the balance was Rs 50,433.

Cotton Mills.

70. The production during the year was as follows :—

	lb
176,437 pieces of cloth weighing	707,804
No. 12 and 20 yarns not weaved	78,401
TOTAL	876,205

71. The stock in hand at the beginning of the year was 280,405 pieces, making, with the production of the year, a total of 406,842 pieces. The sales during the year were 164,484 pieces, leaving a balance in stock at the end of the year of 242,358 pieces.

72. The stock of yarn at the beginning of the year was 75,304lb, making, with the production of the year, 78,401lb, a total of 153,705lb. The sales during the year were 121,762lb, leaving a balance on hand at the end of the year of 31,943lb.

DARBAR OFFICE, INDORE;
The 30th November 1888.

VINAYAK J. KIRTANE,
Minister.

APPENDIX B.

No. 258, dated Gwalior Residency, the 12th July 1888.

From—Colonel P. W. BANNERMAN, Resident at Gwalior,
To—The Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Gwalior Agency for the year 1887-88.

2. Major Barr held charge of the Residency from the 12th of May till 3rd November 1887, while I was officiating as Agent to the Governor General for Central India, and as his Note for that period fully detailing the progress which had been made in the different Departments of the State Administration has already been forwarded to the Government of India, and as Sir Lepel Griffin in his last report, dated 18th January 1888, brought the narrative of events in Gwalior up to the middle of that month, it would be superfluous on my part to give anything but a very brief account of them on this occasion.

3. The Council of Regency has discharged its duties in a fairly satisfactory manner. With two exceptions, none of the Members had had any previous administrative experience, and there is a tendency to work in the old grooves, but I have always found them ready to meet my suggestions.

4. The President Rao Raja Sir Ganpat Rao, K.C.S.I., makes his hand felt in every branch of the administration, and is most anxious to carry out the wishes of the Government of India. He has paid me constant visits, and has always discussed the various measures under consideration with the greatest possible freedom, and has, in all essential matters, followed the advice given him.

5. I cannot speak in too high terms of the energy, industry, and tact with which Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Vithal has discharged his irksome and onerous duties.

6. Major Barr, in his Memorandum, dealt so fully with the work being done in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, that there is little for me to add, beyond stating that the progress made in the Revenue Survey of the Northern Districts has been most satisfactory. Moulvi Muhammed Kasim Khan has done excellent work, and the following statement shows the amount of work done by his Department during the year under review :—

District.	Pergunnah.	VILLAGES UNDER DEMARCACTION SURVEY.			VILLAGES UNDER FIELD SURVEY.		
		Finished.	In progress.	Total.	Finished.	In progress.	Total.
SÍKAR-WÁRÍ.	Jórá	109	3	112	91	18	109
	Mángarh	60	... 60	46	14	60	
	Bágchhíní	43	... 43	30	13	43	
	Jigní	58	9	67	49	9	58
	TOTAL	270	12	282	216	54	270
GÁNDHÍ Gwálíor.	Gírd	157	2	159	122	35	157
	Núrábdád	104	... 104	73	31	104	
	Pichór	96	... 96	75	21	96	
	Antrí	112	... 112	94	18	112	
	TOTAL	469	2	471	364	105	469
SÁBAL-GÁRDH.	Sabalgarh	86	21	107	76	10	86
	Bíjéypúr	33	12	45	26	7	33
	Sheopúr	47	8	55	38	9	47
	Dhódar	31	6	37	26	5	31
	TOTAL	197	47	244	166	31	197
<i>Abstract.</i>							
Síkarwári . . . . .	.270	12	282	216	54	270	
Gírd Gwálíor	469	2	471	364	105	469	
Sabalgarh	197	47	244	166	31	197	
TOTAL	936	61	997	746	190	936	

Judicial.

7. Under very considerable difficulties the Chief Justice, Mr. Srinivas Rao, has worked hard to put the Department under his charge on a better footing, and to carry out the system referred to in my last year's report, and in Major Barr's Memorandum ; and I can, from personal observation, state that much progress has been made in the work of re-organization.

The reforms which have been initiated are not by any means palatable to numbers of the old regime, and have met with considerable opposition even from those who ought to know better; but they are steadily making way, and, there can be no doubt, are of very great benefit to the general community.

Police.

8. The system referred to in Major Barr's Memorandum is now in force, and although much remains to be done, a marked improvement in the Police and in its ability to deal with crime is apparent. Parbhu Lal, who, from his knowledge of the criminal tribes infesting the State and his long experience, had been appointed Inspector General, was found unequal to the responsibilities of the post and showed a lamentable want of energy; he was therefore removed, and in February last Mr. Henry Onraët, a naturalized Frenchman, who has been for some years in Sindhiā's service, was appointed in his stead ; and, during the two months of the year under review, has exerted himself much to put matters on a better footing ; but in a Department so corrupt and inefficient, progress is somewhat slow. A good deal has been done in the way of weeding out of the Force incapables and men of notoriously bad character, in improving the discipline, and in educating the men somewhat as to their duties ; and ere long I hope it will be possible to report a marked improvement in respect to this most important branch of the Administration.

Dacoity.

9. During the months of November, December, and January dacoity was very prevalent in the Karērā and Pichōr Pergunnahs of the Bhāndēr Sūbhāt. This question has formed the subject of separate report, so I need only remark here that the Durbar has made the most strenuous exertions to suppress this crime and has met with very fair success. Large bodies of troops and Police have been sent to these districts, and under the able and energetic measures of Major Ghanshyam Singh, Commanding the Troops, and of Khan Bahadur Inayetullah Subah of Bhander, the gangs have been completely broken up. Ten dacoits have been killed, 123 apprehended, and 36 have voluntarily surrendered themselves to the Durbar. A considerable number of persons who had joined the dacoits, owing partly to the high prices and partly to the immunity with which the dacoits were, at the beginning of last cold weather, committing their depredations, have been detached from them and settled down in their villages under supervision.

These districts have long had a bad reputation for this crime, and the Dhūndēla, Būndēla, and Pūar Rajput Thakurs are themselves in a great number of cases the actual instigators, and in still more, the protectors of the dacoits and the receivers and sharers of stolen property.

The Durbar is being constantly urged not to relax its efforts, and these districts are now to a great extent free of dacoity.

Public Works.

10. During the year under review, Public Works under the very able and energetic administration of Mr. Harris were pushed on with much vigour and success. Major Barr's Memorandum and Sir Lepel Griffin's report have rendered it unnecessary for me to report at length on the work of this Department. Several of the works mentioned in last year's report have been completed, and advantage has been taken of the beautiful workmanship of the stone-cutters and masons, for whom Gwalior is famous, to embellish several of these buildings with very fine stone carvings and ornamental designs. Mr. Harris has the full support and confidence of Sir Ganpat Rao and the members of the Council of Regency, and will, I am quite sure, carry out successfully the very important works now under construction and consideration.

11. Just before the termination of the year, intimation was received that the Government of India had decided on accepting the proposal of the Council of Regency to take over the roads in Central India, constructed by the Imperial Public Works Department and passing through Gwalior territory.

These roads, close on 600 miles, have hitherto been maintained by the British Government, the Gwalior State contributing Rs 50,000 towards the cost of repairs.

The transfer of the roads will entail an expenditure of Rs 1,80,000 on the State; but the Council of Regency is quite willing and ready to accept the additional cost and responsibility.

12. His Highness the Maharaja Sindbia has enjoyed excellent health during the year; and it is with the greatest pleasure that I can testify to the Health and tuition of His Highness the Maharaja. admirable manner in which Dr. Crofts has carried out his delicate and most important duties. He has, of course, exercised control over his health; but, in supervision of his conduct, general training, and pursuits he has shown the greatest tact and exercised the most salutary influence. Dr. Crofts has thoroughly gained the confidence of the young chief, and they are on the most friendly and cordial terms. The Maharaja is a very manly, bright, and affectionate boy, decidedly clever, and has made most satisfactory progress in his studies which are very ably supervised by Rai Bahadur Dharam Narain. An experience of two years shows me that the selection of Dharam Narain for this important duty was a very happy one. The Maharaja likes him, and his mother, the Chhoti Maharani, who takes the keenest interest in her son's education, thoroughly trusts him. I enclose Dr. Croft's report on the subject (Appendix I).

My relations with the Palace and the Council of Regency have been most friendly and cordial, and there is a strong desire on the part of both to meet the wishes of the Government of India.

Khaniadhana.

13. Towards the middle of February the small Bundelkhand State of Khaniadhana was placed under the Political charge of the Resident at Gwalior with special reference to dacoity matters. During the six weeks of the year under report little in connection with this State was done beyond urging on it the necessity of the State giving every assistance in its power to the suppression of this crime, and to its prevention of the harbouring of criminals within its territory. The State agreed to the entrance into its territory of the special Gwalior Force operating in the surrounding Gwalior districts, and the result was that some very important dacoits were apprehended in Khaniadhana.

General Remarks.

14. Rainfall.—The rainfall during the year was 49.36 against 30.3 inches in 1886-87. It was considerably in excess of the average annual rainfall, 33 inches, the Kharif crop was good, but the Rabi suffered from too much rain and from hail, and was below the average.

15. The quantity of land under wheat cultivation is said to be 517,278 acres, and the crop 160,179 tons against 141,750 the previous year.

16. Under opium cultivation there are said to have been 170,983 bighas, and the out-turn is estimated to be about 23,884 maunds. Contrary to expectation, there is no diminution of the quantity of land under opium, which might have been anticipated from the downward price of opium during the last 5 or 6 years.

17. The following statement gives the statistics of cotton cultivation in Gwalior:—

.....	Acres under cultivation.	Average yield of cleaned cotton per acre.	Total out-turn of cleaned cotton.	Estimated local consumption.	Total exports of cotton.	Average price per cwt. of cotton exported.
	Acres.	lb.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	R a. p.
Year ending 30th June 1886	136,194	43	52,271 cwt. 55 lb	27,881 cwt. 14 lb	23,390 cwt. 41 lb	16 4 0 (or, in all, Rs 2,43,903-10)
Year ending 30th June 1887	116,703	60	61,627 cwt. and 76 lb	29,747 cwt	31,880 cwt.	16 8 0

18. Public Health.—The general health of the Lushkar, and indeed throughout the State, was good. Cholera broke out in the Lushkar in July and lasted for the greater part of August, but it was not of a severe type: 472 persons are reported to have died from the epidemic in Lushkar and Old Gwalior.

19. British Troops in Gwalior Territory.—The following shows the number and distribution of British Troops in Gwalior Territory, exclusive of Malwa:—

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY.		INFANTRY.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
TROOPS OF THE LINE.										
Sipri	Co. 1	122	...	...
LOCAL CORPS.										
Central India Horse at Goona	1	626	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	626	...	...	Co. 1	122	...	...

20. Extradition.—The following statement shows the work done under the Extradition Act:—

Number of persons made over by the Gwalior Durbar to British Civil and Political Authorities without application	4
Number made over by Durbar on application	9
Total surrendered by Durbar	13
 Number of persons surrendered to the Gwalior Durbar by British Civil and Political Authorities without application	
Number made over to Durbar on application	26
Total surrendered to Durbar	28

Some of the cases had been pending in the Durbar Courts for a long time, and formed the subject of unfavourable comment by the Government of India. The Council, on this being brought to their notice, issued stringent orders to the Courts directing the disposal of these cases with the least possible delay, and every effort will be made to prevent a repetition of such gross delay.

21. Dispensaries in the Gwalior State.—The working of the dispensaries in the Gwalior State within the Political charge of this Agency is shown below. Those in Malwa will be reported on by the Political Agents, Bhopal and Western Malwa—

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.	Total treated.	Number of known deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Major operations.	Minor operations.
Lushkar	20,600	61		234	939
Morar	3,458	14		4	206
Sabalgarh	3,176	...	7,710	5	23
Bhander	614	...		...	...
Sipri	792	12		2	170
TOTAL	28,670	87	7,710	245	1,338

The dispensary at Sabalgarh was only opened on 5th November 1887, and that at Bhander on 26th November 1887; and, as the accommodation in the temporary buildings was limited, the number of in-door patients was not so large as would otherwise have been. Dispensaries at the above two places and at Jaora and Ambah will be completed this year.

A temporary hospital for the accommodation of women and children has been established in the Lushkar, and is under the charge of Miss Brierly. Although quite in its infancy, it is much appreciated.

I enclose Surgeon Croft's report on these institutions in original. (Appendix II.)

22. Service of Summons.—Two hundred and ninety-five summonses were received for service from British Courts. Of these 242 were duly served, 11 could not be served for various reasons, and in 42 replies had not been received at the end of the year.

Thirty summonses were received from the Gwalior Durbar, of which 17 were served, 5 could not be served, and in 8 replies had not been received at the close of the year.

23. Postal and Telegraph Departments.—No reports have been received from these Departments, so I am unable to furnish the usual returns.

No mail robberies were reported during the year.

24. Civil Justice.—There was only one Civil Suit instituted during the year. The value was R12, and it was disposed of the same day as filed.

25. Criminal Justice.—The working of the Criminal Courts is shown in the following statement:—

COURTS.	PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF YEAR 1886-87.		FILED DURING 1887-88.		TOTAL.	DISCHARGED.	DISPOSED OF DURING 1887-88.		IMPRISONED.		TRANSPORTED.		FINED.		PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1887-88.		Number of witnesses attending. Average duration of cases.	
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
Gwalior Residency	11	6	11	6	4	1	...	...	3	1	4	4	..	..	7	5	13 33
Cantonment Magistrate, Sipri	264	169	264	169	38	22	...	...	224	145	2	2	...	...	226	147	191 0 44
TOTAL	275	175	275	175	42	23	...	...	227	148	6	6	...	...	233	152	192 0 55

The number of cases decided by the Cantonment Magistrate, Sipri, was 169, of which 162 were breaches of Cantonment Rules.

No appeals were preferred during the year to this Court against the decisions of either the Political Assistant, Goona, or of the Cantonment Magistrate, Sipri.

26. Tributes and Contributions.—The following tributes were received and paid to the Gwalior Durbar during 1887-88:—

	R
Naddigaon tribute for Samvat 1943	15,000
Sitamau tribute for Samvat 1943	11,000
Tullain rent for Samvat 1942-49	85,172
TOTAL	1,11,172

27. Local Funds.—The accounts of the Residency and Sipri Cantonment Local Funds are as shown below—

NAME OF FUND.	Balance on 31st March 1887.	Receipts during 1887-88.	Total.	Disbursements during 1887-88.	Balance on 31st March 1888.
Gwalior Residency, Local Fund	R a. p. 1,690 10 8	R a. p. 2 594 2 9	R a. p. 4,284 13 5	R a. p. 3,683 1 8	R a. p. 601 11 9
Sipri Cantonment Fund	R a. p. 8,425 2 9	R a. p. 10,244 0 3	R a. p. 18,669 3 0	R a. p. 9,011 5 5	R a. p. 96,57 13 7
TOTAL	R a. p. 10,115 13 5	R a. p. 12,838 3 0	R a. p. 22,954 0 5	R a. p. 12,694 7 1	R a. p. 10,259 9 4

28. No cases of *Sati Samádh*, or infanticide, were reported as having occurred in Gwalior territory.

29. I visited the Sipri, Karera, and Pichor districts, and was absent on tour for 24 days.

30. No Irrigation works of any importance exist in the Agency; and, with the exception of the Paper Mills at Gwalior, there are no special manufactures. In the Paper Mills the output during the year was 700 tons of paper, value R2,80,000.

31. The usual returns are appended.

I have the honour to be,

SIR

Yours most obedient servant,

P. W. BANNERMAN,

Resident at Gwalior.

ENCLOSURE I.

Report of Dispensaries in Northern Gwalior for 1887-88.

Early last year proposals to establish dispensaries at Sabalgarh, Sheopur, Bhind, Nurwar, Mangaoli (Isaghur), Jaora, Ambah and Bhandar were submitted to the Council of Regency and sanctioned by them. As there were no existing buildings at these places suitable for the purpose, it was necessary that hospitals should be built. These are in process of erection at Sabalgarh, Jaora, and Ambah. And the Superintending Engineer informs me that they will be ready for the accommodation of patients at the two first-named places within the next three months, and that at Ambah a little later on, while it is proposed to build hospitals at Sheopur and Mangaoli during the ensuing year.

Efforts were made to open temporary dispensaries until the permanent buildings were completed, but no suitable houses could be obtained for this purpose, except at Bhandar and Sabalgarh, where dispensaries were opened, at the former place on the 5th of November 1887, and at the latter on 26th November 1887, though the medical relief thus afforded cannot be as efficient as is desirable, owing to the want of accommodation for intern patients.

The accommodation provided by the dispensary in the city of Lushkar itself was found to be quite insufficient for the wants of the population; additions and alterations are being made, while a temporary hospital for the accommodation and treatment of women and children has been built and placed under the charge of Miss Bierly.

This hospital has only been opened a short time since and is not yet in full working order; the returns have therefore been included in those of the Lushkar Dispensary, but separate return will be submitted for the current year, and will, I have no doubt, show how much need there has been for an institution of this kind, through the medium of which women of the better class, who, on account of caste or other prejudice, cannot attend at the General Dispensary, may be brought within the range of medical relief. Even during the short time it has been opened, it has become so popular that the accommodation for intern patients has been found to be insufficient, but this cannot be helped, and until the completion of the Memorial Hospital ample accommodation for this class of patient cannot be provided.

In connection with the hospital for women the Council of Regency has sanctioned an allowance for the maintenance of three female pupils at the Agra Medical School,—a step which will in the future prove of great use in promoting the work of medical relief amongst the women in this State.

Assistant Surgeon Beharilall Ghose has been in charge of the Lushkar Charitable Dispensary during the past year, and has fully maintained the high character which he brought with him to the State. His kindness to the patients under his charge and his undoubted skill in operative surgery have justly made him popular amongst the people of Gwalior, and to no small extent has tended to the success of the hospital, which, taking into consideration that it is a young institution, having been only placed on a proper footing during the last year, that its accommodation is still limited, and that the work was greatly interfered with on account of the alterations which are being made to the building, compares very favourably with other institutions of the same kind when first established.

The total number of extern patients treated during the year was 19,838, the average daily attendance being 182·2. The total number of intern patients was 791, the daily average being 42·73.

The most prevalent diseases, as shown by the tabular statements forwarded herewith, were
 skin diseases, 3,375; malarious fevers, 2,203; diseases of the
 respiratory system, 1,986; ulcers, 1,243; abscess, boils, and
 whitlows, 1,108; rheumatic affections, 1,058; syphilitic affections, 752: and injuries, 480.
 Marked A. Diseases of the respiratory system, 1,986; ulcers, 1,243; abscess, boils, and
 whitlows, 1,108; rheumatic affections, 1,058; syphilitic affections, 752: and injuries, 480.
 malarious fevers and ulcers were especially prevalent during October, November and December 1887; abscess and boils during June and July, while diseases of the respiratory system were frequent in March, November, December and January. Syphilis and its sequelæ are very common diseases amongst the people of Gwalior; by far the great majority of skin diseases, which head the list of those affections for which patients were treated during the past year, were due to this disease. Its effects are wide-spread and may be seen in every class of the community, high and low, rich and poor, and add to the already overwhelming mass of evidence which goes to prove what ravages this disease can commit when allowed to run its course unchecked by the resources of medicines and sanitary legislation.

Cholera made its appearance in July and continued during that month, and throughout August when it suddenly disappeared. For the relief of the affected population, cholera medicine was liberally supplied, not only to each thana, but also to every Police chowki, and notice that this had been done was proclaimed in all the bazars: the city was divided into parts, each being placed under the charge of an itinerant native doctor, who visited the sick at their own houses, and who supervised the disinfecting of affected houses and localities. Phenyle, sulphur, and other disinfectants were freely used in and near the affected quarters, and Cholera Hospitals were erected on the outskirts of the city for the reception of houseless and indigent persons suffering from the disease. The total number of cases treated by the itinerant doctors was 652, and the number treated in the Cholera Hospitals was 31, the total number of cases reported being 1,050, of which 472 proved fatal.

Two hundred and twenty-three major and 934 minor operations were performed during the year under report at the Lushkar Dispensary, the following tabular statements compiled in accordance with the latest edition of the nomenclature of diseases will show the nature of the work done.

Marked D. Tabular statements are also attached showing the attendance at the dispensaries at Morar, Bhander, Sabalgath, and Sipri.

Owing to unavoidable causes, vaccine operations were not commenced till the beginning of December and were stopped on the 15th March 1888.

Here, as elsewhere, on the introduction of vaccination, considerable opposition was experienced, and the work was carried on with some difficulty, but, on the whole, the work done has been fairly satisfactory, a commencement has been made and it is hoped that with a more numerous and efficient staff of vaccinators next cold weather much progress will be made.

Marked E. The accompanying tabular statement shows the number of vaccine operations performed with their results.

A. W. CROFTS,

Medical Officer to His Highness Maharaja Scindia.

Return of In and Out-Patients at the Dispensary at Lushkar for the year 1887-88.

GENERAL DISEASES.	DISEASES.	Total number of Patients treated out-door.	IN-PATIENTS.								Total number of Patients treated both in-door and out-door.	REMARKS.
			Remained.	N. cases.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	D. otherwise.	Died.	Remitted.		
ORDINARY A. FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	Small-pox . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malarious fever, ague and remittent . . .	2,164	...	39	39	23	8	3	3	2	2,203	31
	Cholera . . .	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	
	Other diseases of this order . . .	7	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	9	
	TOTAL . . .	2,202	...	41	41	23	10	3	3	2	2,243	
	Rheumatic affections . . .	1,010	2	18	20	6	5	3	1	5	1,058	
	Syphilitic affections . . .	704	2	48	50	25	12	4	1	8	752	
	Serofula . . .	73	1	3	4	...	2	2	...	...	76	
	Anæmia . . .	30	...	4	4	2	...	2	...	...	34	
	Leprosy . . .	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	
ORDINARY B. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.	Phtisis . . .	27	...	• 4	4	5	24	5	1	1	31	
	Dropsey . . .	89	...	41	41	...	6	6	1	1	130	
	Other diseases of this order . . .	56	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	57	
	TOTAL . . .	2,133	5	119	124	39	46	16	9	14	2,251	
	Ophthalmia . . .	379	1	6	7	2	2	1	...	2	985	
	Inflammation of the external ear . . .	346	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	347	
	Goutre . . .	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
	Respiratory affections . . .	1,965	...	21	21	5	8	2	4	2	1,986	
	Heart diseases . . .	8	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	
	Dysentery . . .	302	...	17	17	6	2	2	3	4	319	
LOCAL DISEASES.	Diarrhoea . . .	232	...	14	14	2	2	3	7	..	246	
	Worms . . .	53	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	54	
	Liver diseases . . .	77	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	79	
	Spleen . . .	348	1	28	29	8	15	3	..	3	376	
	Gonorrhœa and its complications . . .	210	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	213	
	Abcess, Boils and Whitlow . . .	1,038	4	70	74	48	12	5	3	6	1,108	
	Skin diseases . . .	3,365	...	10	10	4	5	1	...	...	3,375	
	Ulcer . . .	1,205	1	38	39	18	18	3	2	3	1,243	
	Labour, premature, natural and difficult . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other local diseases . . .	5,177	16	303	318	177	66	44	13	18	5,480	
CONDITI- TIONS HEI- THOR GEN- ERAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL . . .	14,709	22	515	537	273	120	64	33	38	15,224	
	Debility . . .	363	...	18	18	13	1	2	...	2	1	
	Poisons and poisoned wounds . . .	18	...	3	3	1	...	2	...	21		
	Injuries . . .	413	2	67	69	34	9	4	14	8	480	
	TOTAL . . .	794	2	89	90	48	10	6	16	10	882	
GRAND TOTAL . . .		19,638	29	763	792	383	196	88	61	64	20,600	

Showing the class and sex of the patients treated.

	TOTAL OF ACTUAL NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED.															
	MUSLIMANS.			HINDOOS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.			DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER.			
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	112	26	14	433	123	45	3	3	3	548	155	59	31·94	8·19	2·60	42·73
In-door	2,445	608	641	10,970	2,793	2,190	79	36	72	13,491	3,411	2,903	129·02	32·62	20·56	182·20
Out-door																
TOTAL	2,554	631	655	11,403	2,927	2,235	82	35	72	14,039	3,599	2,962	160·96	40·81	23·16	224·93

B.

Return of Major Surgical operations performed in the Civil Hospital at Lushkar during the year 1887-88.

NATURE OF OPERATIONS.	Remaining.	Performed during the year.	Total.	RESULTS.				Remaining under treatment.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	
Hip-joint amputation
Thigh do.	2	..	..	1	..
Leg do.
Foot do.
Shoulder joint do.
Arm do.
Forearm do.
Excision of knee-joint
elbow-joint	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
other joint
Dislocation reduced	..	14	14	13	..	..	..	1
Hernia strangulated	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
Ligation applied to arteries
Large tumours and cancers removed	..	2	19	21	20	..	..	1
Lithotomy	18	18	14	..	4	..
Litholapaxy	..	6	6	5	..	..	1	..
Hæmorrhoids
Hare-lip	3	3	3	..	..	..
Cataract (operated on)	..	2	28	30	12	4	12	2
Artificial pupils	49	49	34	8	6	1
Operation for Slaphytoma	1	1	..	1	..	..
Puncture of the globe of eye	..	4	4	2	2	..	..	1
Iridectomy	2	2	..	..	..	..
Extension of deformed joints	..	1	8	9	5	2	..	1
Excision of bones	..	4	14	18	15	1	..	1
Amputation of the whole of finger and toe	6	6	6	..	..	..
of penis	1	1	1	..	1	..
Crustation for fucus testis	2	2	2	..	..	1
Permeal section	3	3	2	..	..	..
Incision of large abscesses	2	2	2	..	..	..
Operation for cicatrices	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Tenotomy	..	1	3	4	4	..	..	..
Paracentesis of abdomen	27	27	4	21	1	1
bladder	2	2	1	..	..	..
Operation for unperforated anus	2	2	2	..	..	..
internal piles	2	2	2	..	..	..
TOTAL	11	223	234	152	40	19	13	10

C.

Return of Minor Surgical Operations performed in the Civil Hospital at Lushkar during the year 1887-88.

NATURE OF OPERATIONS.	Remaining.	Performed during the year.	Total.	RESULTS.				Remaining under treatment.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	
Paracentesis of hydrocele	2	62	64	63	1	..	..	..
Incisions for abscesses, boils, and whitlows	2	627	629	620	3	..	..	1
Circumcision for phymosis	..	28	28	27	1	..	..	5
Extraction of tooth	..	158	158	158	..	..	..	..
Removal of small tumour	..	26	26	26	..	..	..	..
Excision of external piles	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..
Incision for Fistula Lachrymatus	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Removal of Necrowd Phalun	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Operation for Fistula in ano	1	14	15	13	2	..	..	..
Excision of warts	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
Operation for Trichunis	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Operation for Entrapium	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..
Operation for tongue-tie	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Removal of foreign bodies from eyes, noses, and ears	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..
Removal of foreign body (bullet) from axilla	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	5
	5	934	939	926	7	..	..	..

D.

Return of Patients treated in the Dispensaries at Bhander, Morar, Sipri, and Sabalgarh for 1887-88.

No.	NAME OF DISPENSARY.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.			Number of deaths.	NUMBER OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS.		REMARKS.
		In-patients.	Out-patients.	TOTAL.		Major operation.	Minor operation.	
1	Sabalgarh . . .	14	3,162	3,176	...	5	23	Dispensary opened on 26th November 1887.
2	Morar . . .	49	3,409	3,458	14	4	206	
3	Sipri . . .	...	792	792	12	2	170	
4	Bhander . . .	...	644	644	...	...	...	Dispensary opened on 5th November 1887.
	TOTAL . . .	63	8,007	8,070	26	11	399	

E.

Statement showing the number of Vaccine operations performed in Northern Gwalior during 1887-88.

PRIMARY VACCINATION.												RE-VACCINATION.						REMARKS.	
SEX.			CASTE.				AGE OF CHILDREN.					RESULT.			RESULT.				
Male.	Female.	Total.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Other castes.	Total.	Under one year.	From 1 to 6 years.	Above 6 years.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Grand Total.	
3,203	1,417	7,710	4	491	3,500	3,725	7,710	1,503	4,710	203	6,417	6,417	1,262	7,670	14	17	31	7,710	"

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

								DURING 1887-88.						
								Admission.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.	Cost.			
											Imperial.		Chandorl.	
<i>Under British supervision.</i>														
Lushkar Dispensary								20,600	61	...	5,347	9	6	6,609 0 9
Morar do.								3,458	14	...	226	14	0	397 13 4
Sabalgarh do.								3,176	...	...	2,809	2	7	219 3 11
Bhander do.								644	...	...	88	3	10	272 9 9
Sipri do.								792	12	...	377	2	9	0 0 0
Vaccine operations performed by Vaccination Department	7,710	437	5	0	1,493 14 7

A. W. CROFTS,
Medical Officer to His Highness Maharaja Scindia.

APPENDIX C.

No. 862, dated Bhopal Political Agency, Sehore, the 4th August 1888.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel H. WYLIE, C.S.I., Political Agent in Bhopal,

To—The First Assistant to the Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bhopal Agency for the year 1887-88, during which period I held charge.

2. Visits of the Governor-General's Agents.—Sir Lepel Griffin visited Bhopal in April 1887, prior to proceeding upon furlough; Colonel Bannerman visited it in July, and Sir Lepel Griffin again came there in January 1888, on which occasion he also inspected Sehore. He was visited at Bhopal by His Highness the Raja of Rajgarh, and at Sehore by His Highness the Raja of Narsingharh.

3. Health and Climate.—The general health of the Agency has been good; there was a certain amount of cholera during the rainy season, but no severe outbreak. The rainfall was 59 inches 7 tenths. The harvests were below the average.

4. Deaths of Chiefs, Thakurs, and Pensioners.—There have been no casualties during the year under review. The question regarding the succession to the estate of Jabria Bhil, which was pending last year, has been settled. The widow of the late Jagirdar, Jamal Baksh, has been allowed by Government to adopt her nephew, Yusaf Muhammed, as successor to the Estate.

5. Boundary Work.—Lieutenant F. W. P. Macdonald was appointed Boundary Settlement Officer for the cold season. He joined his appointment on the 24th November 1887, and continued in camp until the 13th April 1888, when he was ordered to Indore as 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. During the above period Lieutenant Macdonald settled twenty-one boundaries. The cases were as follows:—

- 3 Between Gwalior (Pargunnah Bhilsa) and Mohammadgarh.
- 9 Between Gwalior (Pargunnah Bhilsa) and Nawab Basoda.
- 3 Between Mohammadgarh and Nawab Basoda.
- 2 Between Kurwai and Gwalior (Pargunnah Ganj Basoda).
- 1 Between Bhopal and Pathari.
- 1 Between Gwalior (Pargunnah Aron) and Tonk (Pargunnah Seronj).
- 2 Between Raghogarh and Tonk (Pargunnah Seronj).

The work has been carefully done, and there have only been three appeals: of these the Agent to the Governor-General has allowed two, which were settled in the first instance by Panchayat, and the third is still under his consideration.

6. Judicial.—The tabular statements appended to this report give particulars of the Civil and Criminal cases disposed of by the Political Agent and by the Superintendent of Sehore.

7. Dacoity.—Twenty-four cases of dacoity were reported as having occurred in this Agency during the year under report; these were distributed as follows:—

Bhopal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 cases.
Rajgarh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 ,
Narsingharh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 ,
Indore Districts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 ,
Seronj	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 ,
Sarangpur of Dewas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 ,
Maksudangarh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 case.
Jabua Bhil	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 ,
TOTAL													<u>24 cases.</u>

I had hoped, last year, to have been able to introduce a system of reciprocity between the several States of the Agency, which would have facilitated the capture of criminals, who, under existing circumstances, can so readily escape from one State into another, but mutual jealousies and mistrust have prevented this, and we have been obliged to fall back on the ordinary rules laid down for extradition. Several of the States were ready to join in the scheme I proposed, had it not been for their distrust of Bhopal and disbelief in the good faith of its officials; but, as Bhopal is the central and largest State of the Agency, any measure, from which it was excluded, would of course have been worthless.

8. Mail robberies.—No mail robberies have taken place in this Agency during the year under review.

9. Public Works.—The Bhopal-Ashta road, which I mentioned in my last Administration Report, had been made over by Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal to the Public Works Department, has, under the orders of Sir Lepel Griffin, been given back to Her Highness. During the year under report the Public Works Department have done much towards improving this road, but a large sum is still needed to put it into thoroughly good order, as many of the bridges and culverts require rebuilding, and in several parts the road itself should be raised. That portion of the new Sehore-Narsingarh-Rajgarh road, which lies in Bhopal territory, has been made over to that State, and I am in correspondence with the Durbars of Rajgarh and Narsingarh on the subject of their taking over charge of the rest of the road and keeping it in repair. This arrangement is unpopular with the two latter States, and experience will, I am sure, show that they have not got the staff needed to perform the work. In, and around, the city of Bhopal the Begum's officials, with her sanction, have constructed, or thoroughly repaired, a large number of roads. Her Highness is extending to the suburbs of the city the excellent system of Water-works instituted by Her Highness the Kudsia Begum, which now carries pure drinking water in pipes from the upper lake all over the city.

In the Cantonment of Sehore, as many roads as possible have been reconstructed, a new market place and Havalat have been built, the new Kotwali has been completed, and repairs executed to different public buildings. Much, however, still remains to be done, and getting the station into proper order must be a work of time, as the amount placed at the Political Agent's disposal from the Local Fund is very limited.

10. Medical.—Surgeon Alpin relieved Dr. Dane of the duties of Agency Surgeon on the 7th of February 1888. The Agency Surgeon's report on the working of the dispensaries and on the Prince of Wales' Hospital in Bhopal were duly forwarded in January last. No new dispensaries have been opened during the year; the total number under this Agency is eleven.

11. Vaccination.—The Agency Surgeon reports that 16,840 persons were vaccinated during the year, and that the number of successful cases was 12,763.

12. Postal.—No Post Offices were opened or closed in this Agency during the year. The total number of Post Offices is 43.

13. Education.—The Boys' High School and the Girls' School at Sehore continue to do well.

With the sanction of Government the experiment has been tried during the year of introducing a revised scale of increased fees into the Boys' School.

The old scale was as follows :—

On an income of R10 per mensem	2 annas.
" " 10 to 15 per mensem	4 "
" " 15 to 25 "	8 "
" " 25 to 50 "	1 rupee.

The revised scale is an extension of the old one :—

On an income of R50 to 100 per mensem	1.8 annas.
" " 100 to 200 "	2
" " 200 to 300 "	3
" " 300 to 500 "	5
" " 500 to 1,000 "	10

This scale of fees is applied to the Vernacular Department of the school only, but double rates are charged to every boy studying English.

It was stated that such a revision would result in nearly all the boys withdrawing from the school; so far from this being the case only 22 boys have left. 58 boys have joined since the new rules have been introduced.

On the 1st of April 1887 the numbers in the schools were—

Boys' High School	352
Girls' School	113

On the 1st of April 1888 they were—

Boys' High School	343
Girls' School	98

The schools were inspected during the year by Mr. Elliott, Inspector of Schools, Central Provinces. I consider that the satisfactory condition of the schools as regards numbers, tone, and education is due to the energy and tact of Mr. and Mrs. Mears, the Head Master and Mistress.

14. Manufactures.—There are no local manufactures in the Agency worthy of note.

15. Forests.—No Forest Conservancy exists, except a scheme which is under trial in Bhopal.

16. **Railways.**—The extension from Bhopal to Bhilsa has been passed, but is not yet open for traffic. The line is also well advanced between Bhilsa and the Bina river, over which section Material trains run daily during the fine season.

Native States.

17. **Bhopal.**—The administration of this State has during the year under report been in the hands of Colonel H. Ward. I append a lengthy report by that officer on the work which he has done, and would beg to draw particular attention to the paragraphs where he mentions that, in spite of the efforts of interested persons, Her Highness the Begum has accorded him steady support, and that he can turn to her for advice and assistance. The eulogy which the Minister passes on Her Highness' administrative powers is well deserved. As Colonel Ward has entered so very fully into the condition of Bhopal and his work there, I will not take up time by going over the same ground.

18. **Rajgarh.**—There is a party in this State, headed by an intriguing Hindu, named Sri Lal, which endeavours to prejudice the Chief against Nazim Hyder Khan, who has faithfully served three generations of Rajas, and now manages the principal portion of the State very ably. This same party, for their own ends, are constantly trying to get up quarrels between the Rajgarh and Narsingarh States, which are only prevented by the good feeling and personal friendship of the two Chiefs.

19. **Narsingarh.**—I attach a report on this State by Miyan Hari Sing, the Dewan, and am glad to bring to notice the efforts which are being made by His Highness the Raja to pay off his debts. The affairs of the State are being carefully looked into by His Highness, and I hope the land revenue system in particular will continue to elicit his thoughtful supervision.

20. **Khilchipur.**—The Rao, assisted by his heir-apparent, is managing his State satisfactorily.

21. **Kurwai.**—This small State is being well looked after by Miyan Mazhar Ali Khan, the father of the young Nawab.

22. **Maksudangarh.**—I am quite satisfied with the manner in which Ghulam Kadir Khan, the Kamdar Superintendent, is managing this little State, despite the continued ill-will of the lady mother. I attach a report from Ghulam Kadir Khan on the subject.

23. **Other States.**—The remaining small States in the Agency scarcely call for individual notice. Affairs are going on quietly in all of them, except that the old bad feeling between Basoda and Muhammadgarh still exists and is shown in constant and frivolous disputes about boundaries.

24. **Scindia's Districts.**—There has been a marked improvement since my winter's tour in the manner in which references from this office are answered by the State officials. It seems to me that so many new rules and regulations have recently been introduced into these pargunnahs, that the officials are somewhat dazed by them, and the consequence is that the various Departments are pulling against, instead of working with, each other.

25. **Holkar's Districts.**—During my winter's tour, I visited the outlying pargunnahs of Zirapur and Machalpur. Work throughout the Maharaja's districts in this Agency seems to have been quietly and well done. I have received no complaints of any consequence from the people.

26. **Sironj (Tonk).**—There has been another change of Amils during the year, and the title of the manager of the pargunnah has been altered from Amil to Nazim. I regret that the condition of the district continues unsatisfactory.

Miscellaneous.

27. **Opium statistics.**—The number of chests of opium which were brought during the year to the scales at Bhopal for export to China was 1,509 $\frac{1}{2}$, as noted below—

By Bhopal merchants	869 $\frac{1}{2}$	chests, amount of duty	R 5,65,175
" Sehore "	640	" " "	" 4,16,000
Total duty			<u>9,81,175</u>

28. **Irrigation.**—No irrigation works exist in the Agency.

29. **Political Agent's tour.**—The Political Agent was on tour from the 18th October 1887 to the 4th April 1888, with the exception of about a fortnight. During that period he visited every State in the Agency except Basoda and Mahammadgarh, and became personally acquainted with all the Chiefs, their sons, and principal officials.

30. Enclosures.—The following are the enclosures to this report :—

1. Boundary Officer's report.
2. Report on the Public Works by the Executive Engineer, Indore Division.
3. The Bhopal Administration Report.
4. The Narsingharh " "
5. The Maksudangarh " "

ENCLOSURE 1.

No. 53, dated Bhopal, Indore Residency, 11th June 1888.

From—Lieutenant F. W. P. MACDONALD, 3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India,

To—The Political Agent in Bhopal, Sehore.

I have the honour to forward herewith, as called for in your No. 259, dated 21st March 1888, a report on the boundary work done in the Bhopal Agency during the time that I held charge of the Settlement Office.

I attach—

- (i) Statement "A," showing the number of cases settled by me, and points worthy of note connected with them.
- (ii) Statement "B," showing the number of boundary pillars built during the year 1887-88.

I took over charge of the Bhopal Boundary Office on the 24th November 1887, and after some correspondence with you, left Sehore on the 5th December for the frontier of Muhammadgarh and the Gwalior pargannah of Bhilsa.

There I took up my first case on the 11th December, and on the 6th April 1888 I demarcated my last boundary on the frontier of Sironj and Raghugarh.

I was thus employed for 117 days. The number of boundaries settled by me is 21, which gives an average of 5·57 days to each boundary.

This may not seem a very good average, but I may, in justice to myself, point out that—

* See attached tracing. (i) My tour was an extended one and one that involved a deal of marching.

(ii) That the cases, with the exception of 3, were the most urgent on the Bhopal settlement files.

Another reason, too, which may account for this is that the great majority of my cases were negotiated in some way and were settled either by arbitration, or by Panchayat, or mutually; but I think that the advantages attending a final settlement, especially when the people of both sides are satisfied and sign the "Razinamahs," quite counterbalance any extra delay occasioned by bringing about such an arrangement.

Against one of my decisions that in the Osameta, vs. Dhookhera, Nawab of Basoda, marginally noted dispute, I have received an appeal from Nawab of Basoda. I have no reason to believe that any other decision of mine will be appealed against.

It was my attention to have arranged this year the disputes between Garha and Sironj, but, as you are aware, I was called into Indore before I was able to take up the cases.

As these disputes are on the extreme borders of the Bhopal Agency, to which districts it is seldom that an officer can find his way, they have attained considerable importance, and I would recommend that they be taken in hand.

I would now draw attention to the construction of boundary pillars by the States whose boundaries are settled.

In no single case which has come under my observation where the States have been allowed to build the pillars themselves, have these pillars been built according to the prescribed pattern. I may say that in every case these so-called pillars are small heap of stones, I have adverted to this most pernicious practice in my English report on the Basia vs. Khoi case, and in a Vernacular Rubkar written after I had inspected, by order, the Tarka Ticod boundary.

Where, as it is not unfrequently the case, in addition to this practice of making a heap of stones serve as a "pucca" pillar the boundary line has not been mapped, it may be taken for granted that in a few years the old dispute will come up again to be a source of annoyance and expense.

I would also draw attention to the case of a contractor despatched to erect boundary pillars between two villages of the Rajgarh and Narsingharh States. The man received an advance from the Boundary Fund, and, in obedience to orders, made arrangements for the erection of 30 pillars.

On arriving at the boundary, however, the Rajgarh villagers would not suffer him to build their pillars, and stated that they intended doing it themselves.

Repeated orders were despatched both from the Agency and the Boundary Offices that the contractor was not to be interfered with, but in vain; and the unfortunate man, by reason of the long-continued exposure of his material to the weather, lost a sum of money equal in value to material sufficient to build 15 pillars.

Attached is a list of the dates on which the Rajgarh vakil was requested to arrange for the carrying out of the orders to which I refer. If no compensation is granted to this man, it may be that contractors will in future be chary of taking contracts for the erection of boundary pillars.

In conclusion, I would draw your attention to the state of the Boundary Settlement Office Fund.

This fund, as you are aware, was practically created by the chiefs of Rajgarh and Narsingarh, who, some years ago, agreed to subscribe a sum of R300 per mensem each towards the expenses of a permanent office for the settlement of their disputes. In addition to this small daily fee was charged whilst the Boundary Settlement Officer was on tour. The fund thus became very rich, and a few years ago, as the whole of the States in the Bhopal Agency had for years benefited by this arrangement, the principle of payment was modified. The chiefs of Rajgarh and Narsingarh no longer paid their monthly subscription, and a sum of R19,000 was taken from the fund and divided between them.

The daily payments however, which had some time before this been fixed at R25, from each State during the time that the Boundary Settlement Officer was employed in adjusting a boundary were not increased, and the consequence is that the fund, once in a flourishing condition, is now rapidly decreasing.

The expenses of the office are or were whilst I held charge—

	<i>R a. p.</i>
Pay of Boundary Settlement Officer	525 12 0
Establishment	200 0 0
Contingent	150 0 0
TOTAL	875 12 0

While actually in the district there was an extra establishment of Chainmen, &c.

Taking into consideration the fact that the scheme for a permanent Settlement office will in all probability be sanctioned, and that it is likely that the pay of the Boundary Settlement Officer will be increased, the expenses of the office may, I think, without over-estimating them in the least, be put down at R1,000 per mensem. This gives a yearly expenditure of R12,000.

Against this we have an income of R50 per diem for eight months, the time for which it is proposed that the Boundary Settlement Officer shall remain in camp—

$$(8 \times 30) \times 50 = 12,000$$

which will leave no margin for the purchase of office furniture, repair, or purchase of tents, or in case of sickness of the Boundary Settlement Officer.

I would therefore recommend that the charge of R50 per diem be increased to R60, or R30 from each State. This would give an income of $R(8 \times 30) \times 60 = R14,400$, which would leave a fair margin without, I think, pressing too heavily upon the Native States.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

Statement A.

Number of File,	States.	Serial Number.	Boundaries.	How settled.	Date of Settlement.	Number and date of letter accompanying report.	Date on which copies were given to Wakil.	Remarks.
	Gwalior (Pargunnah Bhilsa) and Muhammadgarh.	1	Manora, Chapra Israbis, Chapra Elcha, Ganota Tal Bileas and Elcha versus Basoda and Maria.	Panchayat Amicably	15-11-87 12-1-88 5-1-88	4 of 9-2-88 11 of 30-3-88 8 of 23-3-88	...	Appealed against by Muhammadgarh on ground of conception. Final. This question of boundaries is quite distinct from No. 11.
	Gwalior (Pargunnah Bhilsa) and Naval Basoda.	2	Bangewara Dholera Maunapura, Dholera Birkheri, Mankhera Medon, Mankhera	By arbitration " " " " " " " " "	22-1-88 23-1-88 24-1-88 24-1-88	17 of 24-4-88 18 of 24-4-88 20 of 25-4-88 14 of 24-4-88	23-4-88 24-4-88 25-4-88 24-4-88	Final.
	Muhammadgarh and Naval Basoda.	3	Berkheri, Dholhera Berkheri, Pepsia Elcha, Maria	" " " " " " " "	25-1-88 26-1-88 11-1-88	19 of 25-4-88 25 of 28-4-88 9 of 23-3-88	25-4-88 28-4-88 18-3-88	Final.
	Kurrai and Gwalior (Pargunnah Basoda).	4	Elcha, Gamefa Gunnedia, Ganota Osaneter, Dholhera Daurpur, Sajankheri Bamra, Bahia	Amicably By arbitration Amicably Amicably	14-1-88 14-1-88 16-1-88 31-1-88	15 of 24-1-88 15 of 24-1-88 16 of 24-4-88 6 of 23-2-88	23-4-88 23-4-88 23-4-88 11-2-88	Final.
	Gwalior (Pargunnah Aron) and Tonk (Pargunnah Sironj).	5	Bhopal and Pathari Gwalior (Pargunnah Aron) and Tonk (Pargunnah Sironj).	Demarcated by B.S.O.	1-2-88	22 of 26-1-88	26-4-88	Appealed against by Navab Basoda. Accepted by both Motamids.
		6		Panchayat	22-2-88	13 of 20-4-88	20-4-88	Final.
		7		" "	18-3-88	24 of 28-4-88	24-4-88	Final.
		8		Demarcated by B.S.O.	6-3-88	12 of 18-4-88	18-4-88	Final.
		9	Kalarwai, Unarsi Bishankheri, Regugorh Khurd	Panchayat	18-3-88	23 of 27-4-88	27-4-88	Final.
		10		Demarcated by B.S.O.	6-1-88			
		11			6-1-88			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on change of bribery brought by Muhammadgarh against Gwalior Panchayat forwarded to Political Agent, Bhopal, 22-2-88.
 Report on broken boundary pillar dispute.
 Report on Tunka, Ticed boundary pillars forwarded to Political Agent, 24-11-87.
 Report on Tunka, Ticed boundary pillars forwarded to Political Agent, 7-3-88.
 Settlement by arbitration of changes of cattle theft in connection with Bamora-Basoda boundary dispute forwarded to Political Agent, 8-3-88.

Gwalior and Muhammadgarh.
 Muhammadgarh and Naval Basoda.

Gwalior and Kurwai.
 " " ,

F. W. P. MACDONALD,

3rd Assistant Agent, Governor-General for Central India.

There remain 101 unsettled boundary disputes in the Bhopal Agency after deducting those enunciated in this Appendix.—F. W. P. M.

Statement B.

Statement showing the construction of Pillars during 1887-88.

NAME OF STATES.	Number of Pillars erected.	REMARKS.
Dewas, Senior Branch	1½ Pillars.	
Rajgarh	81½ " *	
Narsingarh	25 "	
Khilchipur	4½ "	
TOTAL . .	112½ "	

Statement C.

* The Vakil of Rajgarh was ordered to allow the contractor for construction of pillars; on the dates noted below:-

Boundary Settlement Office order,—

Dated 17th August 1887.

,, 3rd September 1887.

,, 4th September 1887.

,, 30th September 1887.

,, 19th October 1887.

,, 29th November 1887.

Bhopal Agency Office order,—

Dated 14th November 1887.

,, 28th November 1887.

,, 19th December 1887.

,, 9th March 1888.

In face of these orders the Rajgarh State erected the Chiras himself, but did not allow the contractor to do so.

ENCLOSURE 2.

INDORE DIVISION.

Statement showing the work done during the year 1887-88 on the roads in the Bhopal Agency.

NAME OF WORK.	Outlay in 1887-88.	Brief history of works.
Constructing Biaora-Sehore Road, Narsingarh Section	R 2,913	
Bhopal Section	1,916	
Rajgarh Section	2,177	
Completing Ashta and Sehore Road	12,823	The metalling of this road has been completed, and a large raised causeway, with arched openings, constructed over the Ajnal river.
Constructing Biaora and Rajgarh Road	45,085	This road has been virtually completed; only the third coat of metal on the last mile being left for consolidation.
Metal collection for special repairs to Bhopal-Sehore Road	18,685	The greater part of this has been collected.
Consolidation, Dewas-Bhopal Road, Section Bhopal to Sehore	1,728	The worst portions of the road between the Sehore and Bhopal ends have been renewed.
Maintenance, Dewas-Bhopal Road, Sehore to Bhopal	1,174	Road kept in good order.
Special repairs to Bridges and Culverts, Bhopal to Sehore	1,224	In progress during the year.
Constructing concrete drain, Sonekutch Bazar, 19th mile, Dewas and Bhopal Road (Sonekutch to Ashta Section)	2,462	Completed.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE

F. M. SCOTT,

INDORE;

Executive Engineer, Indore Division.

The 10th May 1888.

ENCLOSURE 3.

Her Highness the Begum has instructed me to write the Annual Report for the year from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

1. This year has been one of great grief to Her Highness the Begum and her family, for Her Highness' beloved grand-daughter Princess Bilkis, a child of great promise both mentally and physically, died of typhoid fever on the 23rd December after a long and tedious illness.

The Princess was attended by Doctor Henderson from Hoshangabad, and for the last fortnight of her illness by Dr. Dane, Civil Surgeon, Sehore.

The blow has been terribly severe on Her Highness the Begum, for Her Highness' affection and interest has been concentrated on this grandchild, Bilkis Jehan Sahiba, and her death has deprived her grandmother of the greatest pleasure of her life.

2. The following account of the position, area, and administrative details of the State may facilitate the consideration of its progress during the year.

Bhopal is situated in latitude 23°24', and in longitudes 76°78'; it comprises an area of 6,764 square miles, with a population, at the last census in 1880, of 739,088. It is bordered on the south by the Nurbudda river and the Hoshangabad district of the Central Provinces, on the west by Indore territory, on the north by Gwalior, Tonk, Muxudungarh, Kurwai, and on the east by the Saugor and Narsingpur districts of the Central Provinces.

One outlying Tahsil, Piklon, is 40 miles from any part of the State, and is surrounded by Gwalior and Kurwai; until the Indian Midland Railway open, it is very inaccessible.

3. For administration purposes the country is divided into four Nizamats; and these again are subdivided into 33 Tahsils as follows:—

The Nizamat Junub, or Southern, with Head Quarters at Kalia Kharji.

No.	Names of Tahsils.	No. of villages in each Tahsil.	Land Revenue demand of each Tahsil.	
1	Tal	165	R 1,67,543 a. 14 p. 0	R a. p.
2	Chandpura	82 } 178	46,629 13 9	2,02,316 4 9
3	Bari	96 }	1,55,686 7 0	
4	Bareli	111	2,27,862 3 3	
5	Chichli	80	1,28,157 8 0	
6	Mardanpur	103	1,41,343 10 3	
7	Bhaironda	95	1,81,399 5 9	
8	Udihpura	87	1,71,490 10 0	
		819	12,20,113 8 0	

The Nizamat Mashrik, or Eastern, with Head Quarters at Raisin.

No.	Names of Tahsils.	No. of villages in each Tahsil.	Land Revenue demand of each Tahsil.	
1	Raisin	121	R 85,243 a. 0 p. 0	
2	Mehilpur	53	61,880 10 0	
3	Garhi	76	57,985 8 6	
4	Bamori	63	76,101 3 6	
5	Gairatganj	64	65,863 0 0	
6	Siwans	146	1,09,360 15 9	
7	Sultanganj	83	55,274 13 6	
8	Jaithari	35	40,788 2 0	
9	Silwani	110	93,379 12 9	
10	Deori	70	97,914 15 9	
11	Piklon	11	8,270 6 3	
	TOTAL	863	7,52,012 8 0	

The Nizamat Magrie, or Western, with Head Quarters at Ashta.

No.	Names of Tahsils.	No. of villages in each Tahsil.	Land Revenue demand of each Tahsil.		
1	Ashta	135	R 2,08,369	a. 15	p. 9
2	Sehore	119	2,20,180	5	0
3	Jawar	81	1,07,319	9	0
4	Bilkisganj	92	1,15,859	5	9
5	Sadikganj	93	70,171	4	0
6	Ichhawar	131	1,47,691	1	9
7	Chipaner	46	91,881	0	9
TOTAL . .		697	10,24,472	0	6

Nizamat Shumal, or Northern, with Head Quarters at Bairisia.

No.	Names of Tahsils.	No. of villages in each Tahsil.	Land Revenue demand of each Tahsil.		
1	Duraha	86	R 1,74,162	a. 12	p. 3
2	Bairisia	838	1,48,870	4	3
3	Devipura	69	75,308	13	0
4	Nazirabad	124	58,768	13	9
5	Diwanganj	154	1,48,650	7	9
6	Islamnagar	88	95,158	6	3
TOTAL . .		659	7,00,919	9	9

The Hazur Tahsil, with head-quarters at Bhopal, has been made up of the Ramgarh or Umraoganj Tahsil, and portions of Islamnagar, Duraha, Bilkisganj, and Devipura. Its revenue is R2,06,203-9-9, making the total land revenue demand of the State R39,03,721-4.

This Hazur Tahsil has replaced the Sekrohi, the Mohtamim of which was formerly employed to obtain supplies of food, carriage, &c., for Bhopal and its visitors. He was limited to a few villages, and the demand on these pressed so heavily that their number had to be increased.

The Mohtamim Sekrohi has merged into the Hazur Tahsildar, and to meet the additional cost of his establishment, the Ramgarh Tahsil has been done away with, while the Police post from Islamnagar has been transferred to Bhopal. Out of this R39,03,721 the State land revenue amounts to R29,09,319, the balance, R9,94,401, has been allotted in jaghirs.

In addition to this land revenue, the State obtains some six lacs more from other sources,—such as Customs, five lacs; Abkari, 75,000; Stamps, 30,000; Mint, 8,700; Weighing Licenses, 33,800; Cesses about one lac,—bringing up the total income to R35,09,267 per annum. These figures are given subject to correction, as in some instances the recent revisions of assessment have not been deducted.

4. The system of administration is as follows:—

First.—The Wazir, or Minister in immediate communication with and subordination to Her Highness the Begum.—He has to dispose of cases of every description, Revenue, Criminal, and Civil, sending up sentences involving either the death penalty or imprisonment for life to Her Highness for confirmation. He hears the final appeal in every case in the State, but he takes up no original cases unless specially requested to do so by Her Highness the Begum. In revenue matters the Minister has to consider every case affecting one anna of revenue. He is held responsible for the due collection of the State demand, and for the proper working of the whole

administration. In every case he completes the file, reviews all the papers, and submits them with his decision and recommendation to Her Highness, who records her orders and returns them to the Minister for issue.

He has to exercise general supervision over the working of every department of the State. His pay has been during the year under report Rs2,500, with contribution for pension Rs416-10-8. His pay has been raised since March 6th to Rs3,000, with contribution for pension. Subordinate to the Wazir there are—

- One Naib Wazir in the Revenue Department on Rs500, with contribution for pension.
- A Settlement Officer on Rs300, an Assistant on Rs350, and a considerable establishment on lower pay.
- One Naib Wazir in the Judicial Department on Rs500, with contribution to pension.
- A Sadar-ul Moham, or Sessions Judge, on Rs275.
- A Sadar-ul Sudur, or Civil Judge, on Rs200.
- An Assistant to each of the above officers on Rs150.
- A City Magistrate on Rs100.
- A Sadar Amin on Rs100.
- A Munsiff on Rs50.
- An Assistant Magistrate on Rs50.
- A City Kotwal on Rs80.
- Four Nazims in the Mofussil on Rs150 to Rs300.
- 33 Tahsildars on from Rs30 to Rs100.

The Nazims have the powers of Magistrates of first class, the Tahsildars of the 2nd and 3rd class. Appeals from the Nazims' orders, both original and appellate, lie to the Civil and Sessions Judges, from the latter to the Naib Wazirs. Appeals from the Tahsildars orders lie to the Nazims.

A Muntazim, or Superintendent of Police, on Rs400.—Mr. Abdul Sanad was employed for half the year, but, as he was not a success, his services were dispensed with in September. Four Moeens on Rs75 were also dispensed with, and the Police duties have been carried on by one Assistant on Rs125, and one Inspector on Rs110, working under my immediate supervision.

There are 43 Thanadars, on pay varying from Rs20 to Rs40 per mensem.

For the protection of the State there are—Two regiments of cavalry (exclusive of Her Highness' Body Guard of 49 men, well mounted and fairly armed);

One Battery of Field Artillery, well horsed and armed with nine pounder guns, presented to Her Highness the Sekunder Begum by the British Government as a small reward for her many distinguished services.

One Infantry Regiment, 400 strong, well drilled and armed with muzzle-loading percussion muskets.

The Police throughout the State number 1,605 men. They are not well armed, but no percussion muskets could be obtained from any of the British arsenals. During the year under report there have been no additions made to the number of men employed. The pay of the lower ranks of the Police has been raised, and the establishment of the late Bilkis Jehan Sahiba's Deori has been absorbed. The total increase to the charges for the year amounts to Rs1,279 per mensem. At the end of the year the number of employees was 8,983, compared with 8,987.

5. As regards Finance, Her Highness the Begum makes a liberal budget allotment sufficient to cover all charges, and payments are made to troops and officials in accordance with this punctually on the second or third of every month.

The Officer responsible for the troops is the Mir Bakshi Mahomed Husen, C.I.E., with his subordinate staff.

The cost of maintaining the troops is Rs3,56,825 per annum; in addition to this Her Highness contributes Rs2,00,000 per annum to the Bhopal Battalion at Sehore. The cost of administrative establishment in Bhopal khas, including all Courts, is Rs3,37,921.

The cost of Nizamats, Tahsils and Thanas is Rs2,12,750. Workshops, Paigas, Schools, Charitable Institutions, Mosques, entail an expenditure of Rs2,47,281. Annuitants receive Rs1,14,531. Rs56,216 are allotted to people receiving alms, and Rs7,103 are spent in daily charities and alms-giving. Purchases of grain cover Rs1,14,915. The total expenditure of the State, including roads, but without other public works, amounts to Rs18,04,476.

6. The account system is somewhat complicated, and necessitates an annual comparison of the Tahsil and Nizamat accounts with those at Head Quarters. This entails the detention of the Revenue Mohurris at the Sader Account Office sometimes for months, during which time

the confusion at the Tahsils becomes worse confounded. I have therefore endeavoured to introduce daily Siahas and a monthly check of the mofussil accounts; but so far the result is not altogether successful. The head of the Account Department is the Mohtamim Daftari Hazur, who is practically responsible to Her Highness the Begum herself; for the Treasury and its accounts are entirely in her hands, and are quite outside the area of the English Minister's duties. This system I think works very well. As a rule, the administration is by no means starved, though it is true that in many instances the pay of some posts is too small. Proposals for improvement in the pay of Tahsildars are now under Her Highness' consideration; and wherever experience shows that increase is advisable, each case will be separately brought to Her Highness' notice.

7. In addition to the establishments above noted, the State keeps up Educational, Medical, and Religious Departments.

Religious.

At the head of this Department are the Kazi and Mufti, who have to give Fatwas, or rulings of Muhammadan laws, in all questions of marriage or inheritance of real property, and in Criminal cases involving death penalties, in addition to their ordinary religious duties.

For the Hindus, Bawasta Nigars are retained to give opinions in accordance with Hindu Law and the Dharm Shastras.

Educational.

8. In Bhopal itself the Sulimani school is the largest institution; in it there are 556 scholars learning English, Persian, Arabic, Urdu, and Hindi. Its management is not altogether satisfactory, and some months ago Her Highness requested me to obtain a Mussalman B.A. Head Master, who would work the school on a proper system; but, although I have been in correspondence with various educational officers in the North-Western Provinces, I have not been able to obtain the services of a Muhammadan B.A. with any experience. Her Highness has now suggested the appointment of a European Head Master. The English branch has been much improved by its Parsi Master, but the school requires to be thoroughly re-organized before it can compare in its results with the institutions of the Central Provinces or Indore.

The Victoria School is practically an orphanage, where waifs and strays are brought up entirely at Her Highness' expense, until the girls are married and the boys can work for themselves.

The Duke of Edinburgh's School of Industry is for the technical education of such as wish to avail themselves of it.

The Sehore school is highly spoken of by all who have visited it. It is kept up for both boys and girls at an annual cost of R4,750, paid by Her Highness the Begum, and by contribution from other States.

In addition to these, there is at the Head Quarters of every Tahsil a school for Hindi and one for Urdu; but there is a want of system about these which reduces their value. If a good head master is obtained for the Sulimani School he should work as Inspector of Education throughout the State, and should supply these mofussil schools with proper books and a curriculum. I found the pupils each reading whatever book he pleased; there were no classes, and consequently no progress is made.

Medical.

9. The Prince of Wales' Dispensary in Bhopal Khas is under the Civil Surgeon of Sehore, and managed by Doctor Khushal Das Joshi. Dr. Dane, in his report, dated 16th January, spoke most highly of the good work done by this officer; he treated 32,265 patients in addition to 442 house patients. He and the Civil Surgeon superintended vaccination throughout the State, where 45,484 children were vaccinated, 36,927 successfully.

The cost of this dispensary has been R9,127, inclusive of diet of patients. Dr. Khushal Das Joshi is also in charge of the Jail Hospital, for which he receives an allowance of R25 per mensem. He has also had to attend to all the serious cases among the troops, owing to the old age and inefficiency of their late Medical Officer.

Vaccination has been carried out where practicable by the local Hakims; where they were unable or unwilling, vaccinators were appointed.

In Bairisia, at the request of the people, Her Highness has opened a dispensary on the English system, but I have no detail of the work done. The cost has been met by the reduction of two Hakims whose services were not required.

In addition to these dispensaries, a Hakim is stationed at the Head Quarters of each Tahsil, and in Bhopal Khas a dispensary is managed by the "Ufsar-ul-tiba," or Chief Hakim. Ten thousand one hundred and forty-six patients are said to have been treated by these officers; but, as no regular returns are submitted, the figures are doubtful. This Hakim establishment costs R20,000 per annum.

No Lady Doctor has yet been appointed to Bhopal since Miss Stuart left. I regret this, as there is a large field for any lady who has the energy to encounter the opposition that she would certainly meet with from a conservative population, long impressed with the superiority of the Hakim and his dhais over the British practitioner and his nurses.

The two Hospital nurses who came from Madras had so little work that one has been allowed to return there. There is a house prepared for the Lady Doctor in the dispensary compound; in my opinion it would be hard to improve on the position of the house, although it is in the heart of the city; but a Lady Doctor, living at a distance from her work, would lose many valuable opportunities.

Settlement.

10. The system on which the land revenue is collected is known locally as "Mustajiri." It is based on the principle that the State is owner of the land and has leased the right to collect rents from cultivators to certain lessees, who on their part agree to pay certain fixed sums annually, receiving as payment for their labours 10 per cent. on the jama fixed, and certain "Cheer" lands, which they can dispose of as they please. They cannot realise more than the sum fixed by the State, but they can distribute this sum as they please among the cultivators. Prior to the last 20-year settlement now in progress, and in some places near completion, the whole State was surveyed and soils were classified. Arrangements are now being made for a re-assessment as each Tahsil falls in.

The measurements were made by plane-table survey and the classification of soils was accepted as the hard-and-fast test of the value of the land cultivated and, culturable. No deviations from this test were allowed; it was not taken as merely one of a series of checks which were to guide the settlement officer, but it was the sole guide; and, consequently, unless the rate selected was very low, there was danger of over-assessment, especially in case of any error of classification or measurement. In regard to the latter the statistics are, as far as I have seen, very accurate, but the reverse as regards classification. The result was to increase the State demand higher than the people could bear; hence an outcry arose against the settlement; and it has been necessary to reduce the assessments from time to time. In 1289 Fasli (1882 A.D.) and 1292 F. (1885 A.D.) a reduction of two annas per rupee and half the assessment on culturable waste was granted by Her Highness the Begum; but though sufficient in cases where the rates were low, the relief was inadequate in many Tahsils. Besides, the reduction was not evenly distributed by the then settlement officer; and complaints still continued. Finally, Her Highness instructed me to revise the assessments in all the Tahsils where necessity existed. To make certain of this necessity, I have marched through every Tahsil in the State, and have completed the revision in 434 villages in 12 Tahsils. The financial results of this operations have been to reduce the State demand in these 434 villages from R6,18,099 to R4,48,609, or by R1,69,490. Ashta and Jawar of the Western Nizamat still require revision, but settlement operations are in progress and the people are satisfied to wait their completion, on the understanding that in case of reduction it shall date back to last year 1294 F. (1887 A.D.).

With this reduction of assessment the question of outstanding revenue demand for previous years was disposed of, and R4,89,571 were struck off.

In the Northern Nizamat revision is required in Duraha Bairia, Islamnagar, and Diwanganj, while more has to be done in Raisin of the East. As a matter of fact, the Northern and Western Nizamats have suffered most; the rates assessed thereon wheat are R1 higher than elsewhere, and, as much of the country is irrigated and rated to pay from 3 to 11 rupees per acre, errors in classification of soils told more severely here than in the East and South, where wheat is the staple crop, and rated at from R1 to R1-14. As far as I could judge, revisions in these two divisions will be the exception, not the rule, and is chiefly wanted in some 560 villages formerly in the Khudsia Begum's Jaghir.

This work must take time; every village has to be resettled on its merits, and this can only be done by the Wazir himself, whose work is already heavy.

11. In addition to these revisions, settlement operations have been completed in the Chipaner Tahsil, where the settlement expired in 1886.

Finding the statistics of measurement so reliable, I suggested to Her Highness, that, instead of resurveying the country, the boundaries of fields should be rectified, new cultivation measured, and the classification of soils revised. To this she agreed, and I appointed Malik

Ghalam Husen, formerly a Deputy Superintendent in the Rawalpindi Settlement, to supervise this work. It entailed teaching the Patwaris, Kanoongos and Girdawars of the State how to survey and make out the requisite returns.

Their work in the Chipaner Tahsil was completed in May ; the papers were made out in the rains, and the new assessments were completed in December, with the following result :—

Tahsil.	Jama of 20- year settlement.	Revised Jama.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Chipaner	84,977 13 0	91,785 0 0	6,807 13 0	... ... ...

This year similar work is being carried on in several Tahsils of the east, south, and west through the same agency ; the Settlement Officer, Syed Wasiat Ali, being in charge of the east, and Malik Ghulam Husen of the west. Eighty-one of the Patwaris have learnt survey thoroughly ; the work is progressing quite as fast as can be expected, and it will only be necessary to incur additional cost in preparing the papers for the general assessment statements.

12. I have suggested that, instead of a Mustajiri Settlement, it should be made direct with the cultivators, and this Her Highness agrees to. Various abuses have crept into the present system, which all tend to better the position of the lessees at the cost of cultivators, and these will be effectually disposed of by an Assamiwar Settlement.

The lessees can be retained for what they were originally intended, simply to collect and pay in the Government demand, and for this they are well paid by a fee of 10 per cent. on collections, and what they can make out of their Cheer land. The tendency has been to assimilate the position of the Mustajirs with the Malguzars of the Central Provinces, and the Mustajir has been of late years given a latitude in dealing with the rents of cultivators which was never intended either by Her Highness the Shah Jehan Begum or allowed by her mother, the Sekunder Begum. My proposals only replace the lessee where he was before, while the fact of holding direct from the State makes the cultivators' position more secure, and relieves him from all fear of either ouster or increase of rent at the hands of the lessee. It entails additional labour on the Settlement Officer and additional cost to the State in the preparation of leases for cultivators, but Her Highness agrees with me in thinking that the improvement of their position is worth both.

Revenue.

13. The year under report has not been altogether prosperous. The health of the people was not good ; the seasons were fairly regular, but fever of a severe type was very prevalent in the rains and after them, while cholera was bad in the Southern and Western Nizamats. It avoided Bhopal, and there were only comparatively few sporadic cases in the city ; there was no other epidemic.

The Rabi crop was fair south of the Ghats, where the wheat was not affected by frosts, which severely injured both it and opium in February 1887 and reduced their outturn very materially.

The rainfall in most places was copious, but in the Southern Nizamat the Kharif crop was almost a failure owing to the violent floods which, sweeping down from the Ghats, overwhelmed the cotton and jowari in the low lands near the Nerbudda. I fear that Bhopal must be prepared for some climatic disturbance in this direction ; as the southern slopes of the Vindhya range from Deori in the east to the Railway have been cleared of all timber, and there are now hardly any forests left to influence the floods, which pour down the sides of the hills unchecked.

In the Western Nizamat, too, the rain crop suffered from an unseasonable fall late in October.

The outturn of jowari was everywhere reported to be short, and cotton failed. The bulk of the population of Bhopal consumes wheat, and throughout the Northern, Eastern, and Southern Nizamats wheat represents 12 annas of the total produce of the country. There had been a partial failure in the surrounding States, as well as in Bhopal, so that prices ruled high during the last six months of the year. The price of wheat remained at 13 seers per rupee for over four months. In Gwalior, Narsingpur, Rajgarh, and Indore the prices rose as high as eight, nine, and ten seers per rupee. From all these States the export of grain was strictly prohibited, even into Bhopal ; still it has been found possible so far to avoid interfering with trade.

If, however, the surrounding States continue to prevent export into Bhopal, it may be necessary to take precautionary measures to retain in the country stocks sufficient for the consumption of the population. Interference in this direction is to be deprecated ; for, unless the cultivators have a free sale for their grain, they will certainly delay payment of the State demand. Hitherto, whenever there has been pressure in Bhopal, Bhilsa has supplied all deficiencies ; now no grain is received from there.

The prospects of the present crop were very bright, but heavy rain and cloudy weather in March brought Ghrirwa, or red rust, and, so far from difficulties being at an end, prices have again risen to 18 seers per rupee.

The subject is very important, as the closing of export affects the earnings of the Indian Midland and the State Railways, as well as Bhopal's own land revenue and customs.

14. I find that it is impossible to give exact financial details of the administration for the period from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

The Revenue Year in Bhopal dates from the 1st of the Mohurrum to the end of Zilhij ; the lunar year is the accepted term for the Muhammadan Revenue Year, and this corresponds with from 19th September 1887 to 8th September 1888. In speaking therefore of finance, my figures will be those for the year ending on the last 1st Mohurrum, i. e. 19th September 1887. The demand for the year was collected without much difficulty. R4,75,399-5-6 were outstanding at the end of the financial year ; some of this has since been remitted, and part of the balance will be revised and probably remitted.

15. I attach a series of statements, A to D, showing the Revenue work of the State. A gives the business of all descriptions ; B, C, and D give the details of the figures entered in A. These figures speak for themselves. I would note that in the statement facing P. 21 of last year's report, the total revenue business for disposal, including 2,241 pending cases, amounted to 9,334, of which 6,241 were disposed of. During the year under report business has increased so much as to necessitate special measures. There were 17,481 cases for disposal, out of which 13,201, or more than double the total of the previous year, were completed ; 4,280 were pending on 1st April 1888 : 1,083 of these are in the Settlement Department, and are most of them cases for revision of assessments, all of which have to come before the Wazir, when the statistics have been prepared : 2,365 cases have been disposed of in the Southern Nizamat ; if all the Nazims were as pains-taking and conscientious as Mr. Muhammad Husen in the south, the work at head-quarters would be lightened ; he has earned golden opinions both from his superiors and the people ; his work is exceptionally good, and his decisions can, as a rule, be accepted. In the Northern Nizamat the reverse was the case ; the feeble incumbent at the beginning of the year, Fida Husen, was replaced by Mohib Husein ; he too was an unfortunate failure ; so was Zamin Ali, Fida Husen's predecessor, so that Bairisa has been singularly unlucky. I hope there are better days in store for it, now under Kazi Alim-ud-din, a Central Provinces official who has just been placed in charge, and promises well. In the Eastern Nizamat, Inayat Husen, formerly Vakil, is doing well ; he has, however, had little Revenue experience.

At Ashta there has been no change, but Maksud Ali Khan is not a success ; he has only not been relieved, as I have suggested to Her Highness certain alterations in the Nizamats which are under her consideration.

16. The Revenue Procedure of Bhopal is somewhat complicated ; practically the whole of the work falls on the Wazir and the Naib Wazir of the Revenue Department. All important business of every description has to be completed by these two officers. The mere numerical figures opposite Fakir Syed Burhan-ud-din's name give no adequate idea of the mass of work which he has got through.

Many of the cases for disposal have been pending 10 and 20 years, and their very voluminous records require days for digestion ; still, in the face of these drawbacks, and the fact that for three months Syed Burhan-ud-din was crippled by a bad accident, the Revenue Statements show that he has both done heavy and important work himself, and has made his subordinates work so successfully as to have nearly double the outturn of the previous year. He has worked most loyally and well, and I have every reason to be grateful to him for the valuable assistance he has given me most ungrudgingly. I was extremely glad that the Government of India showed its appreciation of his good service by conferring on him the personal distinction of Khan Bahadur ; he has well earned it.

Finding early in the year that the Revenue business was too heavy for one man, I transferred Mr. Abdul Ali to the Revenue Department as an Assistant ; now it will be necessary to relieve that department still more, and I think Jadoo Rai with an efficient staff should be transferred from the Civil to the Revenue Department.

17. Certain suggestions of mine for improving the efficiency of the Revenue Administration are now under Her Highness the Begum's consideration : in these I have suggested reducing the Nizamats to three, the number there was formerly, decreasing the number of Tahsildars and increasing their pay and making a redistribution of Tahsils. For instance, I think all the Tahsils below the Vindhya range should be under the Nazim of the South, for he is close to the Railway stations, whereas from either Raisin or Ashta they are all but inaccessible in the rains.

18. A new scheme of Forest Conservancy, modified by the experience gained in a recent tour through the Eastern and Southern Nizamats, is also under Her Highness' consideration. Bhopal Forests are, I regret to say, a thing of the past east of the State Railway ; and nothing but the most careful nursing for a series of years will enable them to recover even enough to supply the requirements of the Bhopalis themselves. All foreign trade is impossible and should have been stopped before.

19. The position of Tahsildars is a matter of grave importance to the State. Though they realize no cash, they are responsible for the collection of the State demand for Land Revenue ; the money is paid by the Mustajhirs to Tahsildars who lodge Hundis with the Tahvildars. These Hundis are forwarded to Head Quarters and are occasionally dishonoured ; the Tahvildar disappearing with his gains while the Hundi is in transit. There have been two occasions recently where the State has been put to heavy loss. One in Diwangunj some years ago, where Rs 20,000 were embezzled. Last year, thanks to Syed Burhan-ud-din's promptitude, a loss of Rs 21,000 was with considerable difficulty saved. As a rule, the Tahsildar's pay varies from Rs 30 to Rs 50 ; it can hardly be expected that men on this small pay should not succumb to temptation, and adopt some of the many means ready to their hands for obtaining money. Kham Tahsil villages are a fertile source of peculation. To sell immunity from pressure to pay up outstanding balances is another very remunerative process. A third ingenious measure is known as the Sowcari Ruqua system. A village is shown in the accounts as land revenue all paid up ; on enquiry it is found that some money-lender has stood security for the collections, given his note of hand to the effect that he is responsible ; the money is not paid, but no pressure is put on the Mustajhir ; he pays for his release from pressure both the Tahsildar and the money-lender, who also shares the profits with the Tahsildar, and when the money is called for, the surety after collecting all he can from the village pleads bankruptcy ; or that if pressed he will become bankrupt. Eventually perhaps he agrees to pay by instalments. Thus, the money is collected from the ryots and is divided among the Bania, the Mustajhir, and the Tahsil officials. I found Rs 32,000 outstanding in one Tahsil in this way, and was forced to accept an instalment bond of Rs 3,000 per annum.

Postal Department.

20. The Post Office can hardly be quoted as a source of revenue, as shown in last year's report. The Post Offices are worked at a loss. There has been some improvement in efficiency, but there is room for further reduction.

State Railway.

21. From the State Railway, too, Bhopal has obtained no profits. It has no doubt developed trade largely, so that indirectly the State has been a gainer, but, as an investment, Her Highness has received no return whatever for the 53 lacs sunk in its construction.

When once the Indian Midland Railway opens, the line ought to be more profitable, but before the Indian Midland Railway can carry all the through traffic, considerable and costly alterations will have to be made in the State line. This cost Her Highness the Begum is not inclined to incur.

Sayar Customs.

22. In last year's report, para. 2, I pointed out in detail the very great improvement made during 1886-87 in this branch of the administration, and this improvement has been steadily continued throughout the year under report.

Pressure has been taken off in various directions ; the number of articles taxed has been further reduced ; also the number of officials and posts. In room of four low-paid Inspectors, or Giidawars, two have been appointed on Rs 75 per mensem, with (so far) increased efficiency.

There has been little alteration in the amount of duties levied, and there have been hardly any complaints from the people.

Many posts in the interior have been closed, and the export duty is now taken at Railway Stations or on the borders of the State. Practically the income of the State is derived from export duties, and Her Highness has accepted this principle so far as to authorize the giving up of most of the import duties which used to check internal trade. The state of the Forests has necessitated the raising of the export duty on timber; it has now been purposely fixed at the deterrent rates of Rs 5 and 10 for two and four-bullock carts respectively for common wood, while the cutting of the higher classes of trees has been closed altogether, except under special permit.

Two new slaughter-houses have been built by Mr. Cook on improved principles at a cost of Rs 4,634, one for cattle and one for sheep and goats. The income derived from this source has increased steadily, although the fees have been largely reduced.

A large grain store, 300 feet long, has been erected at the Railway Station at Bhopal; it should be completed before the rains. It is hoped that the Indian Midland Railway will run a siding along the front of the Store for the convenience of merchants; a good road is being made to it from the city.

A new customs building and a well are under construction at the Dip Railway Station.

Similar buildings will be made at Semra and other stations after the line is opened. The cost of these buildings is Rs 3,647.

At all these stations officials on good pay have been appointed to collect the export duty, while the small Chabutras, or collecting posts in the interior, are being dispensed with.

The officer in charge of this department, Syed Altaf Hussen, has worked extremely well, and has given me much valuable assistance. Reduction to the extent of Rs 10,000 per annum has been effected, and with the savings the position of the remaining of officials has been improved. The pay of the lower grades requires to be raised.

The customs income for the last two financial years is as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total Collection.</i>	<i>Expenses.</i>	<i>Net Collections.</i>
1885-86	Rs 5,11,898	Rs 49,458	Rs 4,62,440.
1886-87	„ 5,18,901	„ 49,846 .	„ 4,69,055.

These collections have been made without either trouble or hardship to the people. In the face of the radical and sweeping changes that have been effected, I am surprised that income has stood so high. The number of prosecutions of officials has been by no means large. On the whole, considering the outcry that was raised against the Bhopal Sayer two years ago, I think Her Highness may fairly be congratulated on the very great improvement she has effected in a short time; for collections are now made with no more difficulty than there is in Bombay.

Jaghir Resumption.

23. There has been only one resumption, i.e. that of Bilquis Jehan Begum Sahiba, amounting to Rs 20,168. Exchanges and alterations have been effected in other Jaghirs, but they do not appear to call for special remarks.

24. The expenditure of the State in special branches has been as follows:—

In hospitality Rs 70 were expended. In the Mahakma Manasib (i.e. department, or office, where stipends are paid to persons of respectability) expenditure stood at Rs 8,886.

In the Mahakma Masarif (office where monthly payments are made to the receivers of Her Highness' alms or charity) there was a rise from Rs 4,130 to Rs 4,235.

Shirista Tamirat, or Public Works Department.

25. The expenditure under this head has been Rs 2,45,658. This is outside my administration, and has been incurred on a variety of works, comprising among them the Taj Mehal, a new mosque Her Highness is building to the west of the Taj Mehal, new walls erected round this palace; construction and repairs of various mosques in the city for the benefit of the people, hospitals, schools, a new police choki, &c. The large masonry Sarai near the Railway station has been nearly completed, and promises to be of very great service to travellers. It is an imposing looking building, but the style of architecture is not particularly happy.

On improving the Kothi at Jehangirabad, which is kept up by Her Highness for the use of the Political Officers, Rs 2,156 have been expended.

Mahakma Safai, or City Conservancy and Road Department.

26. Mr. Cook, the Engineer of the Water-works, continues to do exceedingly good work. The cost of the Conservancy Department has been larger than usual, for Her Highness has

wisely purchased a steam eight ton roller at a cost of Rs.130, which has enabled the Engineer to lay down eight miles of road in and around the city so solidly that it should last for some years.

About 50 yards of the Purana Killa wall which protects the jail fell during the rains and had to be entirely rebuilt, together with a new wall to the south-east of the jail. The cost of these amounted to Rs.2,992.

Separate buildings have now been prepared in the jail for civil prisoners and lunatics; both used to be accommodated in the under-trial ward.

The road from the Taj Mahal to the Railway Station has been widened to 40 feet from 18. It will be metalled in the coming rains. Within the city walls masonry side drains on correct levels have been built, and arrangements completed for carrying the drainage out of the city under the Itwara, Jumarati, and Budhwara gates. To complete the drainage system is a work of a series of years. Two water carts and two conservancy carts have been purchased at a cost of Rs.990 to supplement the existing establishments.

Two hundred and fifty new lanterns have been placed on different roads at a cost of Rs.584. On the eight miles of road metalled, only Rs.12,000 have been expended from the Treasury; as the depth of metal varies from 6 to 12 inches, and the width from 18 to 30 feet, the cost per mile may be fairly estimated at Rs.3,500, or for eight miles Rs.28,000. Thus Rs.16,000 have been saved to the State on this work alone by the employment of prison labour. On material for the new water-works Rs.73,906 have been expended. It is Her Highness' wish that the expenditure on this should be spread over three years. Rs.2,886 have been spent on the new grain store. The work is solid and good. Mr. Cook has also repaired the embankment of a large tank at Kaikhera in Duraha Tahsil, the Ashta and Kalikheri Nizamat buildings and various other works; he has also completed the Wazir's house and kacheri. On these two buildings the following sums have been spent up to date:—

In 1886-87	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	4,660	0	0
In 1887-88	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	,	62,833	0	0
In 1888	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	,	3,991	0	0
										TOTAL	.	71,484	0	0

This includes House, Garden, Kacheri, Guard-room, Out-houses, and Stables for Sowars. The house cost Rs.30,000; Colonel Thomason, Chief Engineer at Indore, established it alone at Rs.60,000. In this way the expenditure on Public Works has been by—

Mr. Cook	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	1,58,159	0	0
Mohtamim Tamirat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	,	2,45,658	0	0
										TOTAL	.	4,03,817	0	0

27. In addition to the above sums there are Rs.12,000 allotted to the Department of Public Works for the Sehore and Ashta road, which was made over to that department early in 1887. It is now to be given back. City Conservancy has long been the subject of careful attention in Bhopal; existing arrangements have been improved, new land has been taken up for the burial of sewage, and the cleanliness of the streets and roads has been very carefully looked after by Mr. Cook, to whom I am indebted for much valuable assistance.

Judicial Criminal and Civil.

28. This branch of the administration is conspicuous for very great improvement. Mr. Maksud Ali Khan has, in spite of much bad health, worked thoroughly well, and is fast bringing the Subordinate Courts into really good order. He is careful in supervision, and his own decisions commend themselves to the people with whom he is certainly popular. Perhaps the best proof of this is the fact that litigants now constantly ask me to send their cases to either of the two Naib Wazirs.

There have been several changes in the personnel of the other Courts. Mr. Mahfuzal Bari (formerly Tahsildar of Kurai in Saugor, C.P.) has replaced Syed Ahmed Husen, appointed Vakil, as Suder-ul-Moham (Sessions Judge), and is doing well. He is a gentleman of good family, of considerable judicial experience, and of otherwise good reputation.

Syed Akbar Ali, formerly a Tahsildar in the Central Provinces, and Manager of the Khyragarh Feudatory State, has replaced Yusuff Ali as Sadr-ul-Sadr (Chief Civil Judge).

Large defalcations have been discovered in the Stamp Revenue by Mr. Maksud Ali Khan; and one of the Treasury Officials has been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for wholesale embezzlement. His case is under appeal, so I will make no further remarks on

it at present. The supervision of this branch of the Revenue is the duty of the Treasurer; however, in this case the offence came to light in a judicial proceeding, and under my instructions a full enquiry was made. I fear there is little chance of complete recovery of the sums taken. There is room for improvement in the stamp administration, and the question of introducing court-fee stamps, together with some other changes, is now under consideration. The enormous number of petitions that are given in, many without cause, may well now be checked by the imposition of a one-anna stamp.

More than 12,000 petitions have been given in to the Wazir during the year under report, and as each of these entails hearing, and an order, obviously they must seriously hamper the Wazir and his office.

The custom of the State entails a final order from the Wazir in every single Revenue case, however small; and this branch alone, comprising as it does settlement and revision of assessments, is in itself sufficient to employ one officer's full time. How heavy the Minister's work in Bhopal is, may be seen from the annexed Statement showing the total amount of business of all descriptions that he has disposed of during the year under report. I fear that it is hardly possible that this mass of work should have been all efficiently done; but it was necessary at first that the Minister should undertake a large share of business for he had to gain the confidence of the people. I trust that this end has been attained. Now the work must be reduced, for it is impossible to go on at this high pressure.

The Minister heard the final appeal in 92 Criminal and 225 Civil cases during 1887-88, all complicated; in which counsel had to be heard on both sides. It has now been decided that in Civil cases under Rs 50, and Criminal involving less than one month's imprisonment, the Naib Wazir's order is to be final.

29. I annex herewith three statements A2, B2, and C2, showing in detail the total amount of Criminal work instituted, pending, and disposed of during the year under report.

A reference to Statement A2 shows that the total number of cases for disposal stood at 14,307, as compared with 10,585 in 1886-87. Out of these 13,475 have been disposed of against 9,983 in the previous year, leaving 832 pending on the 1st April in the 44 Courts. Many of these are cases of embezzlement of very old standing in which no arrests have been made, but enquiries have been going on year after year in one court after another, each officer recording an opinion, and the case being referred from one to another until the record has become interminable and the evidence a mass of confusion.

Jail.

30. With the pressure put on the Criminal Courts the jail population has increased considerably. The exact figures for the whole State are not shown, as the Nazims have not given details of the men confined in their jails, but in Bhopal the numbers have risen from 394 on 1st April 1887 to 503 on 31st March 1888. This increase is partially due to all prisoners sentenced to more than two months' imprisonment having been sent to Head Quarters, as the Mofusil jails were not safe: 1,005 prisoners were received during the year here, and 896 have been discharged.

The jail buildings have been greatly improved; the health of the prisoners has been fairly good, except from September to November, when the mortality was heavy. There were 43 deaths from all causes, no epidemic. The clothing is sufficient and good, so is the food, -the prisoners do much hard labour, but they are daily examined by the Medical Officer, and each man is told off to such work as best suits his condition. The jail is not overcrowded and its sanitary condition is much improved.

Whenever the Doctor certifies that a prisoner may recover if released, he is at once allowed to leave except in murder and dacoity cases. Great efforts have been made to prevent the detention of prisoners under trial longer than necessary.

Civil.

31. The annexed Statements A3, B3, C3 and D3 show in full detail how the Civil work of the year has been disposed of.

A3 gives the total number of all descriptions of civil business, original, appeal, and execution of decrees.

The institution of original Civil suits, Statement B3, can hardly be safely compared with the figures given in the last year's report, p. 21, for the returns of last year included all descriptions of Civil business.

Last year's figures must therefore be compared with A3, not B3.

This shows that institutions still increase at a rate that is somewhat alarming, i.e. 15,144 in 1887-88, as compared with 10,334 in 1886-87.

In that year the total for disposal was 13,442 ; during the year under report it stands at 17,216. Of these 14,857 have been disposed of as compared with 11,703. There has been no increase in the number of Courts, but this improved outturn is due to Mr. Maksud Ali Khan's careful supervision. The Sadr Amin and the Munsif Dewani have the largest number of cases. The figures speak for themselves. I will not therefore write more on this subject except to note that the very large number of sentences confirmed on appeal in my Court is due to the fact, that, as a rule, only the Naib Wazir's decisions come to me for decision, and I have seldom to interfere with them. When the two Naib Wazirs were both ill, I relieved them of 100 of their cases, and decided them direct without their intervention ; in all other cases their enquiries and decisions are usually so complete that there is little necessity for further action on my part.

The title of Wallah Qadar was conferred on Mr. Maksud Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, by the Government of India in January last, in recognition of his good services. I think he has deserved well of Her Highness the Begum.

Police.

32. In paragraph 14 of last year's report some of the difficulties regarding Police administration were noted ; many of these have still to be met, for re-organization over the whole of a large State takes time. The pay of the lower ranks of the Police force has been raised to Rs per month ; that of the Thanadars has still to be considered. Where good men are found Her Highness is always prepared to improve their position. It is hardly to be expected that men who had long been used to act as Police Magistrates should give up willingly all the dignity of their position and act as Chief Constables without some demur. This change was made in 1885-86, and I have done my best to make their position as little irksome as possible. There has been a great improvement in the manner in which crime has been met and dealt with. Some flagrant cases of neglect have occurred, but they are the exceptions. For instance, a dacoity occurred in January last in the heart of Silwani, a town of 4,000 inhabitants ; two men were killed and property of considerable value removed. There was a Thanadar with 13 fairly armed sepoys, a Tahsildar with 12 more, and a customs post next door to the house plundered. Without either the connivance of the Police or their most gross cowardice this offence could not have been committed.

33. I regret that I cannot give comparative figures for two complete years, but the returns only date from July 1886. Two Statements are annexed, showing the working of the Police for the last six months of 1886-87, and for the complete year 1887-88.

The figures shown under Dacoity are misleading, for at least one-fourth of the offences entered as ordinary cattle thefts are technically dacoities, and should have been shown as such ; cattle dacoities have for so long been reported as ordinary thefts that I have allowed the figures to stand.

A review of the work of the past 18 months shows that Mr. Israr Husen Khan has done extremely good service for the State. In every case in which I have sent this officer out to make personal enquiries he has been successful, and by his active energy he has set the Thanadars a good example, and has shown them how much success depends on immediate and intelligent action.

In 10 cattle dacoities committed in the last six months of this year, 776 head were stolen, but of these 550 have been recovered, almost all before they could leave Bhopal, and the cases have fallen from 27, in which 1,842 head were stolen in the last six months of 1886-87, to 10 cases, and 775 head in the corresponding six months of 1887-88.

During the whole year under report there have been 31 of these cattle dacoities in which 1,465 head were stolen. It is hoped that we have caught the worst of the leaders of these bands of dacoits. One Rupgir Gosain has for years been the terror of the west of the State. He was run down by the Bhopal Police, and arrested by them in Narsingarh last January. An attempt was made to arrest him some time ago, but he escaped after killing one of his, pursuers, a Bhopal Policeman.

On this occasion he fired at his pursuers, but he was caught and made over to the Narsingarh police. He has now been handed over for trial in some seven dacoities and one murder case. Another leader Rupa, Bhil, of the Rajgarh State, has also been arrested by Mr. Israr Husen Khan, and is now under trial. The capture of these two men, who have both been successful dacoits for years, has had a marked effect on cattle-lifting.

34. The total number of these offences is still very large. Including dacoities, there have been 645 cases, covering 3,600 head of cattle, of which 2,664 have been recovered, and in 353 cases 505 persons have been convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. To an

agricultural population these heavy losses of cattle are a terrible burden. In the last six months of 1886-87, 3,239 head were stolen, and only 994 recovered.

Dacoity in Bhopal still gives trouble. The removal of 30 Vilaiti sepoys under the orders of the Government of India to Peshawar, the sentence of 20 others to transportation for various terms here, and the sentence of one Vilaiti to death, and 9 to long terms of imprisonment in Indore, where they had been transferred by me for trial, has gone far to check what had grown into an organised system of plunder; but much still remains to be done. In January there was an outburst of dacoity in the Southern Nizamat; prompt measures were taken, resulting in the arrest of the leaders, not until one of them, Abdul Aziz, had severely wounded three of the Police.

He made a singular confession before me, implicating among others the Naib Nazim of the Southern Division of Bhopal. This officer's father-in-law has been convicted of being a leader of dacoits. Both he and Abdul Aziz were lessees of State villages; one of their assistants was brother of a Jaghirdar, and a Daffadar of the State Police, and the men they employed mostly came from Bhilsa. None of these latter have been arrested yet. The evidence against the Naib Nazim was contradictory, but, as he and his father-in-law lived together, if he was not cognizant of his action he must have been singularly unobservant. Since the arrest of these leaders in February, we have not been troubled with dacoities. Robbery is not of infrequent occurrence, though the amount stolen in the 24 cases, Rs 590, is small.

There were 1,605 cases of theft of ordinary kinds, in which Rs 18,986 worth of property was stolen. The amount of property recovered, Rs 10,275, stands high as compared with the results of the last six months of 1886-87, when Rs 6,353 were stolen in 1,040 cases and only Rs 2,883 were recovered. Judged by this comparison the recovery of the year under report is good, although arrests were made in only 785 out of 1,605 cases.

House-breaking is a common offence; in 703 cases Rs 7,523 were stolen, and only 2,983 recovered.

Offences against the person are not very numerous, and they have been dealt with fairly efficiently; there were 105 cases of grievous hurt, and in 63 of these, 79 accused were convicted.

In 17 murder cases convictions were obtained in 13, 22 persons being convicted.

In addition to these 17, in four dacoity and one theft case, murders were committed.

35. Punishment for murder, though nominally death, is, as a rule, imprisonment for life or some shorter term. There is no objection on the part of the Ruler to the infliction of the death penalty, but under the Muhammadan Law it is necessary that the complainant should ask for the execution of the murderer. Where a Hindu is concerned, his religious views generally prevent his asking for the death penalty; the Judge has then to give the severest punishment he can. A Muhammadan sometimes prefers blood money. The result is one that cannot be avoided; men who deserve to be executed escape with a lesser penalty. Still, although the punishment is not as deterrent in every case as might be wished, the number of murders is not large, considering the population of the State exceeds 700,000, and comprises many men of turbulent tribes such as Vilaitis, Mewatis, Goojars, Bairagis and Bhadaks, who are all predatory by nature and set but little store on human life.

36. The Bhadak colony is large, and probably the small amount of local crime among them is due to their anxiety to retain their present asylum. To commit the offences by which they live, they travel far a-field, and return to their homes in the Eastern Nizamat of Bhopal to spend their plunder.

Her Highness has now authorised me to appoint a Sikh (Jewan Singh, formerly Inspector of Police in the Central Provinces) to watch this tribe, and he is now engaged in providing each head of a household with land sufficient to support himself and his family in comfort, if he gives up theft as a profession and takes to agricultural pursuits. The work is a large one, as I now find there are 1,100 souls of this Bhadak tribe located in the State. Seventeen men have just been made over to the Bombay Police for dacoities in Bijapur, others to Saugor, and some 70 of them are under trial for offences in Bhopal at a distance from their homes.

It is to be regretted that this colony has been allowed to attain such large proportions, for the men are useless as members of society, and although they keep their predatory instincts under restraint in Bhopal itself, they are quarrelsome, and are generally feared and disliked by the more peaceable country people.

Her Highness the Begum is in no way to blame for this settlement of Bhadaks in her State, for she foresaw that difficulties would arise, and instructed her officials not to allow these people to settle. Her orders were disregarded by the officials for reasons of their own, and now the colony is too large to be got rid of, but requires to be carefully watched and reformed, if possible. The leaders have now promised me to take to cultivation if treated with liberality.

and as Her Highness has accepted my proposals to give them land at low rates and tuccari where necessary, the experiment may have a fair trial. As regards the adult present generation I am in no way sanguine of success ; something may be done with the children.

37. Few special Police measures have been required during the year under report ; besides the Vilaiti incident, it has been necessary to remove from Bhopal three persons whose presence was considered unadvisable.

There is one serious accident to record in connection with Police action ; a theft occurred in the Western Nizamat and was reported in two Thanas ; parties from both started at once to close the passes, in the hope of cutting off the thieves. In the darkness the two parties met, and mistaking each other for the thieves, used their arms, with the unfortunate result that one policeman was killed. No blame attaches to either of the parties, but the incident is to be regretted. It showed that the Police were on the alert and did their best to act up to their instructions.

38. There has been no increase in the number of Police employed ; the position of some of the posts has been altered, and the pay of the force has been increased by Rs 1,200 per mensem. In other respects there have been reductions, for instead of a Muntazim on Rs 400 per mensem and four assistants on Rs 75 each = Rs 700 per month, there is now one assistant on only Rs 125, and one Inspector on Rs 110, or a clear saving of Rs 165 per month.

This, however, cannot continue long, as it involves too great a strain on myself. My hands are too full to warrant my acting as head of the Police, except as a very temporary measure.

Mr. Israr Husen Khan is fully competent to carry on the work, as, besides being active and energetic, he has considerable detective ability and a strong liking for his profession.

39. Her Highness the Begum, by building a Kacheri close to my house, has much facilitated my work. The people know that they have only to attend there between ten and six to ensure a hearing ; the doors are always open, and there is no guard to prevent free access ; petitions can be given in at will. The drawback to this is that advantage is taken of this facility of access to pour in many unnecessary petitions.

A.

General Statement of Revenue business pending, instituted, and disposed of, throughout the Bhopal State during the year 1887-88.

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of cases pending on 1st April 1887.	No. of cases instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	No. of cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
Minister's Court . .	161	1,251	1,412	1,357	55	
Naib Wazir Mal . .	734	1,564	2,298	1,798	500	
Assistant to Wazir Mal . .	...	618+18	636	503	133	
Settlement Office . .	1,029	737	1,766	683	1,083	
Sayar Kul Office . .	214	292	506	402	104	
Mahakma Tehkikat . .	252	306	558	185	373	
,, Manasib . .	...	11	11	11	...	
,, Masarif . .	16	40	56	36	20	
Huzur Tehsil . .	...	751	751	683	68	
Girdawar Sayir East . .	414	130	544	212	332	
,, South . .	446	116	562	331	231	
Nizamat Junub . .	336	2,455	2,791	2,365	426	
,, Mashrik . .	234	2,159	2,393	2,082	311	
,, Shimal . .	157	1,529	1,686	1,206	480	
,, Magrib . .	201	1,310	1,511	1,347	164	
TOTAL . .	4,194	13,287	17,481	13,201	4,280	

B.

Statement showing the result of the trial of Revenue suits in the Bhopal State Courts for the year 1887-88.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Suits remaining from last year.	Filed in this year.	Total for disposal.	DISPOSED OF.					REMARKS.	
				Dismissed.	Withdawn.	Decreed.	Decided subject to Her Highness' sanction.	Returned for further enquiry.		
Minister's Court	126	1,190	1,316	233	...	278	559	197	1,267	49
Naib Wazir Mal	710	1,455	2,165	5	1	...	1,695	...	1,701	464
Assistant to do.	...	588	588	22	2	6	431	...	461	127
Settlement Office	1,029	737	1,766	6	...	...	677	...	683	1,083
Sayar Kul	214	292	506	257	...	...	145	...	402	104
Mahakma Tehkikat	...	31	31	...	...	28	...	...	28	3
" Manasib	...	11	11	...	...	11	...	...	11	...
" Masarif	16	40	56	...	...	36	...	...	36	20
Huzur Tahsil	...	713	713	147	94	69	342	...	652	61
Girdawar Sayir East	414	130	544	2	...	...	210	...	212	332
Ditto South	446	116	562	...	...	...	331	...	331	231
Nizamat Janub	323	2,293	2,616	999	46	653	517	...	2,215	401
" Mashrik	187	1,958	2,145	374	28	603	872	...	1,877	268
" Shimal	119	1,408	1,527	458	1	189	414	...	1,092	435
" Maghrib	191	1,158	1,349	418	67	287	448	...	1,220	129
TOTAL	3,775	12,120	15,895	2,921	239	2,085	6,746	197	12,188	3,707

C.

Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in Revenue Courts of the Bhopal State for the year 1887-88.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Decrees pending for execution from the previous year.	Application for execution filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	DECREES EXECUTED.			No. of execution cases transferred or dismissed.	No. of execution cases pending on 31st March 1888.	REMARKS.
				Completely.	Partially.	No.			
Minister's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naib Wazir Mal	2	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	
Assistant to Wazir Mal	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	
Mahakma Tehkikat	252	275	527	133	12	12	12	370	
Huzur Tahsil	...	38	38	17	11	3	3	7	
Nizamat Janub	10	55	65	41	1	7	7	16	
" Maghrib	3	119	122	80	4	3	3	35	
" Shimal	35	95	130	45	8	54	23		
" Mashrik	10	129	139	53	18	36	36	32	
TOTAL	312	715	1,027	369	54	119	485		

D.

Statement showing the Business of the Revenue Appellate Courts in Bhopal State for the year 1887-88.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Appeals remaining from the previous year.	DISPOSED OF.						REMARKS.
		Total.	Instituted during the year.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	
Minister's Court . .	35	61	96	70	19	1	90	6
Naib Wazir Mal . .	22	107	129	86	1	6	93	36
Assistant to " . .	..	46	46	32	4	6	42	4
Nizamat Janub . .	3	107	110	74	3	24	101	9
" Maghrab . .	7	33	40	24	3	13	40	..
" Shimai . .	3	26	29	4	1	2	7	22
" Mashrik . .	37	72	109	62	8	28	98	11
TOTAL . .	107	452	559	352	39	80	471	88

Statement showing the Work done by the Wazir during the year 1887-88.

No. of Revenue Suits and Appeals decided.	No. of Criminal cases and Appeals decided.	No. of Civil Suits and Appeals decided.	No. outstanding balances decided.	Revision of assessment of villagers.	New settlement assessments.	No. of petitions presented during the year.	Miscellaneous reports disposed of.	REMARKS.
1,357	87	225	597 decided, 436 sent to Mohals for enquiry.	434 villagers.	Chipaner Tahsil, 43 villagers.	12,296	14,572	

A 2.

General Statement showing the Total Number of Criminal Cases instituted, decided, and remaining undisposed in the Bhopal State Courts during the year 1887-88.

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of cases pending on 1st April 1887.	No. of cases instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	No. of cases remaining undisposed on 31st March 1888.	REMARKS.		
Minister's Court . .	5	87	92	89	3			
Naib Wazir, Foujdari . .	64	1,253	1,317	1,285	32			
Sessions Judge . .	67	665	732	656	76			
Assistant Sessions Judge . .	70	136	206	190	16			
City Magistrate . .	49	1,218	1,267	1,217	50			
Munsif	38	1,577	1,615	1,564	51			
Magistrate, Railway . .	21	31	52	52	...			
Tahsil Huzur . . .	..	391	391	369	22			
Zilla Janub . . . :	90	1,839	1,929	1,792	137	1 Nizam Magistrate, 1st class. Six Tahsildar Magistrates, 2nd and 3rd class.		
" Mashrik	150	2,374	2,524	2,395	129	1 Ditto eight ditto.		
" Shimai	83	2,043	2,126	1,985	141	1		
" Maghrab	108	1,948	2,056	1,881	175			
TOTAL	745	13,562	14,307	13,475	832			

B 2.

Statement showing the Result of Appeals and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Bhopal State for the year 1887-88.

CLASS OF COURTS.	NUMBER OF APPEALS.			DISPOSED OF.						REMARKS.	
	Pending on 31st March 1887.	Preferred during the year.	Total.	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.		
Minister's Court .	3	56	59	13	32	7	2	1	3	58	1
Naib Wazir, Foujdari .	22	195	217	22	118	38	18	12	3	211	6
Sessions Judge .	15	307	322	6	130	50	75	1	35	297	25
Assistant Sessions Judge .	16	49	65	...	28	13	21	1	2	65	...
Nizamut Janub .	6	7	13	...	6	1	1	...	...	8	5
,, Mashrik .	1	7	8	...	2	4	1	...	...	7	1
,, Shimai .	...	18	18	...	8	2	5	2	...	17	1
,, Maghrab .	...	16	16	...	7	4	4	...	1	15	...
TOTAL .	63	655	718	41	331	119	127	17	41	679	39

C 2.

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases originally instituted, decided, and pending in the Bhopal State Courts during the year 1887-88.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of pend- ing cases on 1st April 1887.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1888.	REMARKS.
	Number of cases instituted during the year.					
Minister's Court .	2	31	33	31	2	.
Naib Wazir, Foujdari .	42	1,058	1,100	1,074	26	
Sessions Judge .	52	358	410	359	51	
Assistant Sessions Judge .	54	87	141	125	16	
City Magistrate .	49	1,218	1,267	1,217	50	
Munsif .	38	1,577	1,615	1,564	51	
Railway-Magistrate .	21	31	52	52	...	This Court is closed.
Huzur Tahsil .	...	391	391	369	22	
Zilla or Nizamat Janub .	84	1,832	1,916	1,784	12	
,, Mashrik .	149	2,367	2,516	2,388	128	
,, Shimai .	83	2,025	2,108	1,988	140	
,, Maghrab .	108	1,932	204	1,865	175	
TOTAL .	682	12,907	13,589	12,796	793	

A 3.

General Statement of Civil Suits instituted, decided, and remaining undisposed in the Courts of Bhopal State during the year 1887-88.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Remaining from previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	REMARKS.
Minister's Office . .	12	(170+50) 220 (577-50) 527	(182+51) 232 (606-50) 556	225	7	
Naib Wazir, Civil . .	29	...	...	432	124	
Appeal Court . .	31	...	34	34	...	
Sadr-ul-Sadr . .	199	666	865	722	143	
Moeen Sadr-ul-Sadr . .	77	462	539	405	134	
Sadr Amin . . .	449	2,316	2,765	2,362	403	
Munsif . . .	311	3,045	3,356	2,898	458	
Civil Judge, Railway . .	32	27	59	59	...	
Nizamat Mashrik . .	252	2,261	2,513	2,171	342	
„ Maghrib . .	189	1,855	2,044	1,831	213	
„ Shimai . .	280	1,194	1,474	1,250	224	
„ Janub . .	189	2,175	2,364	2,081	283	
TOTAL . .	2,053	14,748	16,801	14,470	2,331	
Miscellaneous . .	19	396	415	387	28	

B 3.

Statement showing the Result of Original Civil Suits instituted in the Courts of Bhopal State for the year 1887-88.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Remaining on 1st April 1887.	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	DISPOSED OF.						Pending on 31st March 1888.	REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Decreed.	Submitted for sanction.	Returned for further enquiry.	Withdrawn.	Total.		
Minister's Office . .	4	30	34	7	6	16	5	..	34	..	
Naib Wazir, Civil . .	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Appeal Court . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadr-ul-Sadr . .	46	191	237	109	86	..	..	1	196	41	
Moeen Sadr-ul-Sadr . .	8	3	11	5	6	..	..	..	11	...	
Sadr Amin . . .	318	1,746	2,064	519	1,164	..	..	107	1,790	274	
Munsif . . .	129	1,781	1,910	360	1,463	..	..	44	1,814	96	
Civil Judge, Railway .	24	27	51	20	31	..	..	..	51	...	
Nizamat Mashrik . .	172	1,890	2,062	663	1,073	..	..	87	1,823	239	
„ Maghrib . .	82	1,371	1,453	510	761	..	..	54	1,325	128	
„ Janub . .	112	1,641	1,753	613	866	..	..	116	1,595	158	
„ Shimai . .	112	874	986	305	583	..	..	..	888	98	
TOTAL . .	1060	9,763	10,823	3,209	6,126	16	5	421	9,724	1,099	

C 3.

*Statement showing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Bhopal State
for the year 1887-88.*

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of appeals pending on 1st April 1887.	No. of appeals instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	DISPOSED OF.						Pending on 31st March 1888.	REMARKS.
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Revised.	Returned for further enquiry.	Submitted for H. H. sanction.	Total.		
Minister's Office . .	8	190	198	147	8	8	27	1	191	7	
Naib Wazir, Civil . .	29	527	556	225	100	77	...	...	432	124	
Appeal Court . .	34	...	34	28	6	...	...	...	34	...	
Sadr-ul-Sadr . .	73	406	479	30	40	90	...	...	438	41	
Moeen Sadr-ul-Sadr . .	15	127	142	63	19	36	...	...	118	24	
Sadr Amin . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munsif . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Judge, Railway . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizamat Mashrik . .	10	85	95	48	13	12	...	...	73	22	
" Maghrib . .	11	40	51	14	25	11	...	...	50	1	
" Janub . .	2	76	78	53	6	18	...	...	77	1	
" Shimal . .	9	25	34	17	2	11	...	...	30	4	
TOTAL . .	191	1,476	1,667	933	219	263	27	1	1,443	224	

D 3.

Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Civil Courts of Bhopal State for the year 1887-88.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS FOR EXECUTION OF DECREES.			DISPOSED OF.				REMARKS.
	Pending from previous year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Total.	Pending.	
Sadr-ul-Sadr . .	80	69	149	53	35	88	61	
Moeen Sadr-ul-Sadr. I . .	1	5	6	5	1	6	...	
" " II . .	...	118	118	29	44	73	45	
Sadr Amin . .	131	570	701	148	424	572	129	
Munsif . .	182	1,264	1,446	162	922	1,084	362	
Magistrate, Railway . .	8	...	8	7	1	8	...	
Nizamat Mashrik . .	70	286	356	193	82	275	81	
" Maghrib . .	96	444	540	286	170	456	84	
" Shimal . .	159	295	454	133	199	332	122	
" Janub . .	75	458	533	218	191	409	124	
TOTAL . .	802	3,509	4,311	1,224	2,069	3,303	1,008	

Statement of Crimes with results of Police operations for the year 1887-88, i. e. from 1st of April 1887 to 14th March 1888.

No.	DESCRIPTION.	Total of cases.	No. of cases in which arrests were made.				No. of cases in which no accused were arrested				No. of cases in which accused were convicted.				No. of cases in which accused were released after trial.				Amount of property lost. <i>R a. p.</i>	Amount of property recovered. <i>R a. p.</i>	REMARKS.
			Cases.	No. of accused.	Cases.	No. of accused.	Cases.	No. of accused.	Cases.	No. of accused.	Cases.	No. of accused.	Cases.	No. of accused.	Cases.	No. of accused.	Cases.	No. of accused.			
1	Dacoity . .	10*	9	88	1	15	9	15	75	...	13	8,521	4	0	4,621	0	9	In four cases murders were committed.			
2	Robbery . .	24	15	39	9	9	13	34	2	5	590	9	6	282	7	9					
3	Cattle-theft . .	645†	386	643	259	259	353	505	33	138	3,600 cattle.			2,664 cattle.					In one case murder was committed.		
4	Theft . .	1,605‡	785	1,282	820	820	627	1,109	158	173	18,985	9	3	10,275	4	6					
5	Grievous hurt . .	105	84	106	21	21	68	79	16	27	.....			.....			
6	House-breaking . .	703	304	445	399	399	273	348	31	97	7,532	13	0	2,982	12	6					
7	Murder . .	17	14	24	3	3	13	22	1	2	.....			.....			
8	Minor cases . .	408	235	371	173	173	207	286	28	85	.....			.....			

* Korana, Agurria, Bhojpur, Imalia, Babri, Ataikheda, Etwar, Daudpura, Digwar, Silwani.

† ‡ In four cases out of these, dacoities were committed, in which 531 head of cattle were carried off, viz. in Damkheda, P. Bairsa 125. Ahiyapura, P. Juwar 50. Aoli Kheri, P. Bilkisganj 250. Buswaya, P. Ashta 10

Statement of Crimes with results of Police operations from 1st October 1886 to 31st March 1887.

No.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Total No. of cases.	No. of cases in which arrests were made.				No. of cases in which no accused were arrested				No. of cases in which accused were convicted.				No. of cases in which accused were released after trial.				Amount of property lost. <i>R a. p.</i>	Amount of property recovered. <i>R a. p.</i>	REMARKS.
			Cases.	No. of accused.	Cases.	No. of accused.	Cases.	No. of accused.	Cases.	No. of accused.	Cases.	No. of accused.	Cases.	No. of accused.	Cases.	No. of accused.	Cases.	No. of accused.			
1	Dacoity . .	3*	3	109	...	...	3	61	...	38	1,727	11	0	240	12	0			
2	Robbery . .	5	4	26	1	1	2	21	2	5	460	3	0	179	14	0					
3	Cattle-theft . .	533	185	190	348	348	118	125	67	75	3,229 cattle.			994 cattle.							
4	Theft . .	1,040	404	511	636	636	363	406	41	105	36,353	0	0	1,283	0	3					
5	House-breaking . .	365	116	138	249	249	103	104	13	34	5,566	11	9	1,757	12	9					
6	Grievous hurt . .	56	40	41	16	16	23	24	17	17	.....			.....			
7	Murder . .	9	9	12	...	...	8	11	1	1	.....			.....			
8	Minor offences . .	168	87	203	81	81	56	114	31	89	.....			.....			

* These dacoities were committed at Khundaria, Purgunnah Pipalthone, Pangri, Purgunnah Chipaner and Haraspur, P. Ashta.

10 Dacoits of Katagaon were arrested and made over to Indore for trial.

ENCLOSURE 4.

Translation of the Annual Administration Report of the Narsingarh State for the year 1887-88.

The Treasury papers exhibit the following results :—

Annual income, together with the arrears recovered, is	R 4,75,277	4	0
Expenditure	" 4,64,853	5	0
Saving	<u>10,423</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>

This expenditure includes R86,278 paid to creditors to liquidate the State debts.

2. The Rabi' crops sustained much injury owing to a heavy fall of hail. The outturn of opium was far below the average. This will have a great effect on the Revenue.

3. The price of food-grains continued to be very high throughout the year. Dysentery and fever were as prevalent as usual, but no cholera epidemic visited the country.

4. The new Jail building for the safe custody and accommodation of the convicts has been completed.

To remove the inconvenience hitherto felt for want of water by the inhabitants of the fort, a pump was set up at the foot of the hill on which the palace of His Highness the Raja stands. This pump will draw up water from the tank to a height of 350 feet, and it will be a great boon to the people residing on the hill. The construction of 41 wells was commenced during the year under report.

5. Proper arrangements have been made to keep the Treasury Accounts, and now there is no chance, as formerly, that State money will be embezzled.

His Highness the Raja is pleased with this arrangement, but those that once derived illegal profits from this source do not wish the continuance of the present system of keeping accounts.

6. The survey of the district has been completed. Any reforms that may be found needful will be effected during the ensuing tour through the district next cold season.

7. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., the Political Agent of Bhopal, on the occasion of his last tour through the Agency, inspected the Treasury, the Record Office, &c., and expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which business was conducted. This encouraged the officials to work with more zeal and honesty, and warned the seditious people to abstain from doing further mischief in future.

8. During the year under review a fair for the sale of cattle was established at Pachaur, free of duty, for the coming three years.

9. Seven hundred and sixty-four criminal cases, in which 1,175 persons were concerned, were enquired into and disposed of as under :—

Acquitted	190
Escaped	1
Imprisoned	88
Fined	530
Whipped	48
Imprisoned and fined	63
Imprisoned, fined, and whipped	17
Bound over to keep the peace and security taken for good conduct	57

Two of the above mentioned cases, with five men concerned, were transmitted to the Political Agents' Court for disposal, and 43 cases, with 76 men concerned, remained for disposal at the end of the year under review.

One hundred and eighty-six Civil suits were instituted during the year. Among these 166 suits, of the value of R10,543, were disposed of.

Two hundred and forty Revenue cases were settled, and 667 other miscellaneous cases were disposed of.

NARSINGARH :

The 14th July 1888.

(Sd.)

MIAN HARI SINGH,

Dewan of Narsingarh,

ENCLOSURE 5.

Translation of the Administration Report of the Maksudangarh State under the Bhopal Agency for the year 1837-88.

The papers relating to the income and the expenditure of the State exhibit the subjoined results :—

	<i>R a p.</i>
Income inclusive of the last year's arrears	30,960 7 10
Expenditure	29,788 7 1
Balance	1,172 0 9

This expenditure includes the sum of R6,369-13-3, which was paid to State creditors. The balance of debts now remaining to be paid is R3,783-12.

To meet the wishes of the Raja Sahib an elephant was purchased for him for R2,000

2. The issues and receipts during the year under review show the following numbers :

Receipts	4,688
Reports	125
Paiwanas	291
Orders	75
Letters	163
Cheques issued on the Treasury from January 1888 to the close of March 1888	242

3. Fifty-eight criminal cases, including cattle theft, were registered during the year.

The number of persons arrested were 108. Out of these, 2 cases and 21 persons were transferred to the Political Agent's Court at Sehore for final disposal ; 2 accused persons were made over to the Rajgadh authorities at Biaoia, one to Suthalia, and one to Seronj. The remaining accused persons were disposed of by the State as under—

Imprisoned	9
Fined	16
Imprisoned and fined	4
Whipped	1
Escaped	1
Acquitted	52

One Kale Khan, convicted of murder, committed by him at Maksudangarh, was hanged there with the sanction of Government.

4. The following table will show the state of Civil Justice :—

Number of suits instituted during the year	57
Last year's balance	2
Disposed of	57
Balance on hand	2

The value of the newly-instituted suits was R1,809-6-6.

Besides this, 294 miscellaneous cases were disposed of during the year under review.

5. Untimely rain injured the Kharif crops, while a heavy fall of hail destroyed the Rabi crops and the opium. The consequence was dearness of food-grains. The prices were as under :—

Wheat per Bhopal rupee	18 seers.
Giam " "	18 "
Jwar " "	27 "
Macca " "	26 "

Eighty-six manis and 2 sae of food grain were imported into the State from Foreign Territories during the year, while 266 manis and 5 saes were exported to Foreign Territories during the same period.

6. Five new wells were sunk during the year in the district, and a village under the name of "Raghunathpura" was founded, bordering the village of Kherar of Maksudangarh.

7. People suffered much from ague. The second Rani, Bhatiani Sahiba, died of fever.

APPENDIX D.

No. 1039, dated Bundelkhand Agency, Nowgong, the 10th August 1888.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. A. WILSON, Political Agent, Bundelkhand,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1887-88.

Officers.

There have been no changes during the year. Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson held charge of the Agency throughout the year. The office of Cantonment Magistrate was held by Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, and that of Boundary Settlement Officer and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent by Captain Dressner, also for the whole year under report.

The Political Agent's Tour.

2. * * * * *

My tour commenced in the middle of November with a visit to Gaurihar, for the installation of the present Jaghirdar on succession. Thence I proceeded to the leading State of the Hasht Bhaya Group, Tori-Fatchpore, where, besides the Chief of that Jaghir, I saw also the Chief of Byna, the Hissadars of Bijna, and the Puttidars of Dhurwai. Continuing my march I visited Sampther, Khanyadhana, and Datia, and from the latter place made a flying visit to Gwalior in order to lay before the Agent to the Governor General matters requiring his consideration. During January I was able, by rapid marches, to visit the capital of the Orchha State, as also Bijawar, Punna, Ajaigarh and Charkhari. It was then necessary for me to return to head-quarters for the reception of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

* * * * *

Charkhari next required my presence, the occasion being the marriage early in February of the youthful Chief. * * * A second visit to the limits of the Agency where Datia borders on the Jhansi District and Gwalior, in connection with special measures to repress dacoity, occupied the remainder of the regular camp season.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall for the year amounted to 53.17 inches, being somewhat in excess of the normal rate and higher than that of either of the two preceding years by 7 and 8 inches. There was a good deal of irregularity in its distribution as regards localities; and complaints of an excess or deficiency at critical times, in some places; the Kharif suffered accordingly, and a deficient crop was reported in some States. The generally abundant total rainfall, however, filled the noble tanks, which are a feature in parts of the country, very satisfactorily. Hail-storms, as usual, caused some damage, but the only part in which this occurred to any noteworthy extent was in the Gaurihar Jaghir, where a storm of unusual violence was reported at the time of the wheat harvest. The injury caused extended over the greater part of this small State, and in some villages was said to have involved the loss of almost the entire crop. The loss would have been still more severe but for the fortunate circumstance that part of the harvest had been gathered in.

Public Health.

Cholera was of general prevalence throughout Bundelkhand, almost all parts suffering from the visitation at different times, and in some cases severely. At the capital of Sampther, the outbreak, though short in duration, was exceedingly violent, the work in the public offices of the State administration being, it was reported, for a brief period almost paralysed in conse-

~~ce. The Satwara Pargunnah of Charkhari suffered long and severely, and special measures~~
~~became necessary; the disease was also rife in the capital. A heavy mortality was~~
~~ed in the Orchha State. In Nowgong itself a sharp attack occurred among the British~~
~~; the cases, though not numerous, were all fatal. In the Bazar 19 deaths occurred out~~
~~persons affected. The town of Chatarpur was fortunate in enjoying a complete immu-~~
~~or which I am unable to account.~~

~~The remains~~ ~~of~~ ~~the small-pox noticed in last year's report lingered in some States over~~
~~rst few months of the present year, and a re-appearance of the disease manifested itself~~
~~a neighbourhood of *only* Nowgong towards its close.~~

As usual, large numbers of vaccinated children were brought up for inspection at the principal places on my tour, and notwithstanding apathy in certain quarters, there were on the whole indications that the benefits of the operation are not unappreciated.

Political Pensioners.

5. There were 3 deaths among Political Pensioners—

1. Kuar Durga Gir died on the 23rd May 1887. He was in receipt of an hereditary pension of Rs 121-11-5 per mensem, which was divided at his death between Mussamat Luchman Kuar, his widow, and Kuar Bed Gir and Kuar Ghan Shiyam Gir, his brother and nephew.
2. Kuar Mahadeopuri died on 21st September 1887, being in receipt of an hereditary pension of Rs 6-10-2 per mensem, which is to be continued to the mother of the deceased for her life.
3. Mussamat Dharam Kuar, a widow of Raja Gajraj Gir, died on 14th January 1888, her pension of Rs 75 lapsing to the Government.

Deaths of Chiefs.

6. Dewan Banka Pyare Ju, the Jaghirdar of Banka Pahari, died on the 23rd November 1887. He had been for some time in ill health having suffered much from fever. The Jaghirdar dying without male issue, his next brother, Dewan Sukh Sahib, has been recommended for the succession to the Jaghir.

Local Manufactures.

7. Of Local manufactures which make no progress in Bundelkhand, little is to be said beyond a repetition of what has been stated in former reports. In Orchha the national weapons continue to be manufactured, especially matchlocks of superior workmanship and fair artistic merit. In Bijawar and Datia also arms are made; good brass-work is produced in Orchha, and of late, small daris of some excellence have been woven. Daris in Datia, paper in Chatarpur, and cotton cloths in Tori-Fatehpore, complete the list of the industrial productions.

Irrigation.

8. The desire of the Samphar State for canal water has not been sufficiently keen to induce the State hitherto to take active measures to obtain a supply. The Durbar's movements in this direction have been exceedingly deliberate, but quite recently there has appeared a disposition to really do something. The Maharaja's brother at Sami has expressed a wish for water, but there is, as usual, a reluctance to accept the terms and conditions of the Canal Department.

A draft agreement between Government and the States concerned in respect of jurisdiction and other matters connected with the canal having been drawn up in consultation with the Canal Authorities, was submitted to Government, whose approval to its provisions having been accorded, the States, viz. Datia, Samphar, and Baoni were addressed and their assent obtained.

Boundary Settlement.

9. Work in this department was carried on with energy and success during the year by Captain Dressner. The number of cases settled was not so great as last year, but in view of the fact that the Boundary Settlement Officer was for a considerable time in January engaged in local investigation in a case connected with dacoity near the borders of the Agency, and also at the request of the Resident, Gwalior, in another case beyond the border, the progress made was very satisfactory. Much time was occupied in marching from the Eastern to the Western limits of the Agency, a distance of some two hundred miles.

Including 4 cases noted in the last report as settled after the close of the year, there were 33 cases on the register at the beginning of the year. To these were added 23 new disputes, bringing up the total for disposal to 56. During the season 1887-88 Captain Dressner decided 25 cases, which, with 1 dispute settled amicably through the Agency, gives a total of 26, and leaves a balance of 30 disputes pending at the close of the year. Two of the settled cases were disputes with the Jhansi District and three with Gwalior. In addition to the above work, a line including 18 village boundaries between Myher and Nagod in the Baghel-khand Agency was decided after the 31st March 1888.

The unpaid arrears due by Bijawar on account of boundary charges again prevented the disputes in which that State is concerned being taken up; there are now 15, or half the total number on the file.

Payments to the extent of Rs.165-9-5 having been made during the year, the liabilities of the Durbar at its close amounted to Rs.716-6, and it is hoped that the discharge of the remaining debt may soon permit of the resumption of proceedings in its cases.

Punna has an even larger number of cases on the file, being a party to no less than 20 pending disputes.

II.—Condition of the Native States.

10. The following States were under management during the year :—

Charkhari.

Chatarpur to the end of August 1887.

Sarila.

Gerowlia.

Bhaisonda.

Tori-Fatehpore has continued under the administration of the widow of the late Jaghirdar,

Charkhari.

11. The administration of this State under the supervision of the Agency, through the medium of the Muntazim Rao Bahadur Jujhar Sing Ju Deo, the father of the minor Chief, has continued to be satisfactory.

The year's ordinary net Revenue from all sources amounted to Rs.5,82,000, and the Expenditure, which included a larger amount than the formal provision for Public Works, and an increase in the State charges in connection with the Chief's marriage, to Rs.64,000, the result, after inclusion of the opening balance, Rs.68,500, being a deficit of Rs.13,500. In the above figures, the greater part of the extraordinary expenditure on the young Chief's marriage has not been brought to account, large outstanding advances awaiting adjustment in due course. To meet these expenses and the Public Works charges a lakh of Government paper had to be realized from the invested funds of the State, and Rs.90,000 borrowed.

The invested funds of the State at the close of the year amounted to Rs.5,00,000.

The fine Durbar Hall has been nearly completed on the original design, the work remaining to be done being chiefly interior decoration. An upper storey, which it was considered necessary to add for the protection of the handsome ceiling, has been pushed on with fair energy. In view of certain unfavourable conditions, the progress made with the substantial gird of the palace has been good, but the artistic gateway of carved stone will, owing to the nature of the work being rather beyond the powers of the local contractors, take a longer time than was expected. A commodious kothee, or commissariat godown, and other minor works have been completed.

The Maharaja's education under Mr. Morison made fair progress for the first half of the year, when interruptions were caused first by the tutor's illness and then by the preparations for the Chief's marriage. Mr. Morison resigned his post at the end of January and arrangements for the carrying on of His Highness' education will require consideration.

Towards the close of the year the young Maharaja's marriage was celebrated with much general rejoicings and festivities on a large scale. The family occupies a high position in the general estimation of Bundelkhand, and the gathering of Chiefs and Thakurs on the occasion was imposing.

On the whole, the seasons, from an agricultural point of view, were favourable, and the rainfall plentiful, tanks receiving a full supply. As regards the public health, however, the year was an unfortunate one. Cholera prevailed in the capital and district, and was severe in the Satwara Pargunnah in which special measures of relief were adopted : the total number of deaths registered was nearly 800. It was followed by ague and small-pox, the total mortality from all causes reaching over 3,000, or not far from double that of the previous year.

Good work was done in the State dispensary under Assistant Surgeon Mado Sudan Maitra, who has continued efficiently to supervise the Jail and Slaughter-house, and has been energetic in his efforts towards improved sanitation, to which the natural conditions existing at Charkhari are very unfavourable.

Charkhari maintains its position as standing highest among the Bundelkhand States in respect of education. The school has again been very successful in the Central India Schools Examination, passing 13 candidates and winning the Indore Residency College silver medal and many scholarships. One student also passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

The girls' school continues to be a credit to the State, and, favoured by the personal interest of the Muntazim, has made good progress.

Chatarpur.

12. This State has remained for less than half the year under the direct supervision of the Agency, the Chief, Vishwanath Sing, having been invested at his attainment of majority on the 29th August 1887 with ruling powers under the sanction of the Government of India. The investiture of His Highness was made in a Durbar held for the occasion and attended by the Officer Commanding at Nowgong and a large number of the officers of the garrison, and by a great assemblage of the principal Thakurs and officials of the State. The event was celebrated with every mark of general rejoicing, and the display of good-will evoked in all quarters gave a happy augury for the future of the rule then inaugurated.

Deputy Collector Munshi Chatarbhuj Sahai, who having been appointed more than a year earlier to the management of the State, under the control of the Agency as Dewan, had devoted his efforts with success to the improvement of the administration, was retained in his office under the new *régime*. His character and ability have been appreciated by the Raja, who wisely desires to have the benefit of his services extended for a further period.

One of the measures introduced after assumption of the administration by the Raja was the appointment of a Bench of Honorary Magistrates to deal with minor offences in the town of Chatarpur, from which substantial relief to the Nazamat Court is hoped for.

The results of the financial administration of the year have been very satisfactory. The Revenue collections exceeded the estimates considerably, and a saving was effected on the ordinary expenditure. Notwithstanding heavy extraordinary charges, mainly on account of the Chief's cold weather tour, the estimated surplus of the year improved by Rs 18,000. The income, including a balance carried forward from the previous year of Rs 1,78,000, amounted in round numbers to Rs 5,33,000, and the expenditure, including a charge on account of Public Works of Rs 1,41,000 to Rs 4,74,500, leaving a closing balance of Rs 58,500 nearly.

The invested funds of the State at the close of the year amounted to seven lakhs.

The distribution of the rainfall as regards both locality and season was not altogether favourable, and the Kharif crops suffered, but was on the whole fair. The outturn of the Rabi harvest, notwithstanding local injury from frost and hail, was generally exceptionally good.

The Raja made a tour to Jagannath in January and February, visiting Calcutta and the places of note *en route*. He was accompanied for part of his travels by Mr. Morison, his late tutor, the benefit of association with whom he continued to enjoy for some months after his investiture, when his tutelage virtually ceased.

In the prosecution of public works delay and difficulty have been encountered owing to the failure of contractors on whom, as available at Chatarpur, it has been proved no reliance can be placed. Progress has nevertheless been made with the new Durbar Hall and public offices, and a commodious Jail was at the point of completion when the year closed. The road opening up the Kishengarh Pargannah was also nearly finished, and repairs to several tank bunds have been executed.

The State school has maintained its position of the next best after that of Charkhari, in Bundelkhand, having passed one student for the Calcutta University Entrance and four for the Central India Schools examinations. The schools for girls have also continued to prosper.

The returns of the working of the charitable dispensary show a large increase in the number of cases treated, which has been attributed by the Assistant Surgeon in charge and the Dewan to a higher appreciation on the part of the people of the benefits of our system of treatment rather than to any greater prevalence of sickness.

Sarila.

13. The course of events in this little State during the year calls for no special remarks. Rao Sambhar Sing, the father of the young Chief, has carried on the administration under the control of this Office.

The young Raja has continued his studies at the Rajkumar College. Though showing no special taste for book learning, he is a bright intelligent boy, for whom, with proper care and training, a good future may be anticipated.

The State has a lakh permanently invested in Government paper, and a further balance available for such investment at present otherwise profitably employed.

Gerowli.

14. Pandit Damodar Dass has continued to manage this small jaghir satisfactorily. The Revenue was again adversely affected, owing to injury to the Kharif crop from excess of rain. Reduction of debt to the extent of Rs 883 was effected, and the balance now stands at Rs. 33,737.

Under the authority of the Agent to the Governor General, certain villages which had improperly remained in possession of Kuar Bankaju after the death of the late Jaghirdar, and with respect to which his management was far from satisfactory, were resumed, a cash allowance for life being assigned in lieu.

Bhaisonda.

15. Constant complaints have been made in the name of the widow of the late Jaghirdar against the management by the Kamdar, Gaya Pershad. The lady is undoubtedly unreasonable and under the influence of interested relatives and advisers, but it seems certain that the Kamdar, if gifted with more firmness and tact, might have prevented much of the constant trouble which the affairs of this very petty jaghir have caused to the Agency. Bhaisonda is unfortunately one of the most remote of the charges of this Office, and a visit to it during the year was impossible, and owing to the want of intelligence and perversity of the parties to the mutual complaints, the dealing effectually with them through the medium of correspondence is hopeless.

States administered by their own Chiefs.

Orccha.

16. This the leading State of Bundelkhand continues to deserve the favourable notices of its administration recorded in former reports. The co-operation of the Durbar was called for in the special measures against dacoity in adjacent territories, and was freely and effectively accorded. Some outlying tracts lying in quarters where the crime was rife during last cold season, caused much anxiety to the Durbar and received its special attention. An exchange of certain of such villages, which by reason of isolation from the main area of the State are with difficulty reached by the administration, if found practicable, would conduce to the effective dealing with violent crime.

Datia.

17. Dacoity and the measures for its suppression demanded serious attention here, the prevalence of the crime on or near its borders being a menace to the peace of the neighbourhood. Notwithstanding all that has passed on this subject, it is difficult to believe that the Durbar has exerted itself in earnest against the evil, or that it has acted with sufficient vigour against the apathy or possible connivance of officials or other influential persons in the matter. The Durbar has, however, under the pressure exerted, moved with more energy of late in concert with the active measures adopted in the neighbouring Gwalior districts, and it may be hoped with good result.

Sampthar.

18. Matters between the Chief and his eldest son, referred to in last year's report, have not yet reached a satisfactory solution. Advances towards a practical arrangement have been made but with little or no approach, it is to be feared, towards the establishment of cordial relations. The young man has appeared indisposed to a life of privacy and retirement, aiming rather, at the instigation probably of interested persons about him, at a status and influence which would under the circumstances be inappropriate.

Of the insane ex-Chief little is heard. He continues to live at Sami under the care of the Maharaja's younger brother, in the nominal enjoyment of an allowance which is probably beyond his requirements.

Enquiries into several complaints against the Durbar of oppression tended to the conclusion, that while there is much in the methods of the administration to which exception might be taken, the specific complaints were groundless or exaggerated, being the result of intrigue or instigation.

Panna.

19. There is little to notice in the ordinary administration which has worked satisfactorily. It is to be regretted, however, that the relations between the Durbar and the principal jaghirdars have undergone no improvement. In the case of the Maharaja's next brother, the claims advanced to certain villages necessitated the intervention of the Agency. These, after a full enquiry, were found to be unsustainable, but Dewan Lokepal Sing showed no disposition to accept this result, or to make any advance towards a reconciliation. His references to, or complaints against, the Durbar are always couched in bitter, and sometimes in offensive terms, and his attitude is consistently uncompromising and contumacious.

Special measures for the preservation of order became necessary on the Panna Sohawal boundary at Birsingpur, which is a most inconvenient one, running as it does between the habitations of the opposite sides. A violent death, which, though not directly connected with the boundary, yet seemed in a measure the result of the embittered feelings which had grown up between people of the two States, led to an enquiry by the Political Agent of Baghelkhand and the posting of a few Agency police to maintain peace.

Bijawar.

20. Of affairs in this State it is impossible to write with satisfaction or confidence.

At my visit to Bijawar in January I found much of the infirm and uncertain dealing in matters needing decision which has long characterised the administration. Something appeared to have been achieved in the direction of improved method and efficiency in departments by the new officials above referred to, but their power is very limited, and without more stability at its head, the conduct of State affairs can hardly become satisfactory.

The relations of the Chief with some of the more important Thakurs are very unfortunate.

Ajaigarh.

21. A brief visit to this State during my tour in January elicited nothing calling for special remark, and there has been little to disturb the even course of the administration save the differences between the Durbar and the Thakur of Chaparwara.

The claims originally advanced by the latter were years ago found quite unsustainable, and the understanding subsequently arrived at, and embodied in a document, has been repudiated by him. While there is on the part of the Durbar perhaps a want of sympathy and indulgence, the Thakur has certainly shown himself unreasonable and refractory.

Baoni.

22. A somewhat unfavourable season caused some embarrassment in the financial administration. In other respects the management of affairs appears satisfactory. The debt due to Government has been nearly paid and should be extinguished before the close of next year. There are, however, other burdens to be cleared off, and the present balance of revenue and expenditure has not permitted the increase to the allowance of the ex-Nawab, which he has urgently pressed for.

The Durbar has evinced the utmost willingness to avail itself of the advantages of the Betwa Canal, and it is hoped that a supply of water may be secured for next season which will prove of great value to agriculture.

Beronda.

23. The condition of this little State continues decidedly backward, and little capacity has been shown by the new Raja for dealing with the troubles caused by a rather intractable and arrogant brotherhood, and the utter absence of strength or system in the administration. My anticipation that the late Dewan would fail to render useful service to the State has been realized. He did not enjoy the confidence or support of his master, had not the tact or strength to cope with the difficulties of the position, and was constantly absent till his connection with the State was finally severed.

An Ameen of the Agency, whose services were lent in connection with assessment work, was subsequently appointed Kamdar, but it is to be feared that a considerable leaven of the very unsatisfactory official body of the previous régime remains.

Khaniadhana.

24. It was again in connection with dacoity that this State continued chiefly to demand attention. The conduct of the Kamdar Mangal Sing had been so constantly the object of sinister reports and depositions in this connection that a special enquiry into the matter became necessary, and Munshi Chaudi Pershad was deputed for the duty. The difficulties in the way of obtaining good evidence were great, and no direct proof on which criminal proceedings in respect of complicity with dacoits could be taken was forthcoming.

But the state of things found to exist at Khaniadhana, coupled with the very numerous evil reports received against the Kamdar, and the evidence of his mal-practice in a case under the notice of the Agency, rendered it necessary to insist on his removal from his post.

In February the State was transferred from the charge of this Agency to that of the Resident at Gwalior, whence its supervision can, in view of its entanglement with Scindia's territories, be more simply and conveniently carried on.

Jijhi.

25. The results of the enquiry into the revision of the settlement referred to in last year's report were duly received and considered, and the results arrived at generally approved. It is hoped that the care and efforts devoted to this matter may result in a permanently satisfactory solution of the issues between the Rao and his people.

26. The other petty States under the Agency call for no special notice.

III.—Judicial.

Civil Justice.

27. The civil jurisdiction of the Political Agent is confined to appeals from the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, there being no original jurisdiction. No appeals were instituted during the year.

Criminal Justice.

28. Details are presented in the tabular Statement B appended to this report. Four cases on the capital charge were tried during the year, conviction, with sentence of death, following in two, and the accused being acquitted in the other two. There were two cases of culpable homicide, one of which was disposed of, and the other remained pending, at the close of the year.

A case of death of a widow on the funeral pyre of her deceased husband occurred in Gaurihar in October. A full investigation failed to establish any case against the members of the family or others of complicity in the act, which must be regarded as one of suicide. A gross failure on the part of the petty local official to take reasonable precautions was proved, and he was punished accordingly. The apathy and absence of active effort on the part of the family and villagers generally was clear, and demanded serious notice, and a fine was inflicted on the village. No blame in respect of the act was found to rest on the administration.

Dacoity.

29. Fourteen cases of dacoity were reported, four occurring in Orchha, three in Datia, four in Panna, and three in different petty States. The aggregate value of the plundered property was about R13,336, of which nearly R10,000 worth was carried off in the Datia dacoities. Of these, the most serious was committed in the village of Padri, and accompanied with violence when property to the value of nearly R7,000 was plundered.

Apart from the abnormally large number of crimes of the class above given, dacoity was of unusual prevalence in tracts of Gwalior Territory bordering on Orchha, Datia, and Khaniadhana, and became the subject of special repressive measures, in which the States above-named were called upon to lend their co-operation. The Khaniadhana State was at the same time transferred to the charge of the Gwalior Residency.

A flagrant case of dacoity in which death resulted occurred on the Jhansi-Gwalior road in October last. Certain of the perpetrators, who were traced to a neighbouring Datia village, were brought to trial at Jhansi. Some time after an informer in the case was murdered in the Gwalior village of Karahar by a gang, under circumstances raising a strong presumption that the act was one of revenge. It having been asserted that certain of the people of the Datia village referred to were the prime movers in the last outrage, and even that men in the Durbar employ were implicated, my special enquiries were directed to it. Nothing however could be established in support of the latter charge, and, with regard to the Datia villagers, the results of the action of the Gwalior Authority, with whom their trial rests, must be awaited.

Certain outlying villages of Orchha, the neighbourhood of which was reported to be a favourite refuge for dacoits, caused a good deal of inconvenience to that Durbar, which, in response to the call made upon it, took prompt measures against the evil. It would be of decided advantage however if, as the Durbar desires, an exchange could be effected in the case of these and other detached tracts in which effective control is difficult.

In Khaniadhana, a noticeable occurrence in this connection was the occupation of the village of Dharampur by a body of Gwalior Military, upon information of its being largely implicated in dacoity: most of the property found in the village was brought under attachment, and the male inhabitants having made their escape almost to a man, it became necessary that Captain Dressner, Boundary Settlement Officer, then engaged in the neighbourhood, should enquire into

and temporarily arrange the matter. In pursuance of the transfer of the State to the Gwalior Residency, the case went subsequently for disposal to that office.

Thagi, &c.

30. No cases of Jalparwa, Samadh, Thagi, or kidnapping for immoral purposes, were reported during the year.

Robbery of Government Mails.

31. There were no robberies of Government mails or cash in transit within the Agency limits during the year. A dacoity was reported as having been committed upon a trader travelling by the mail cart between Nowgong and Banda. The scene of the robbery, however, being beyond this jurisdiction, the investigation of the case devolved upon the Hamirpur authorities.

Female Infanticide.

32. Neither among the Parhar Thakurs of Jigni nor the Kachwaha Thakurs of Chatarpur has an instance of this crime been reported. The following are the numbers of registered births and deaths among the former:—

		Males.	Females.
Total births	•	203	164
Total deaths	•	96	85
		<hr/> 107	<hr/> 79

The number of the Kachwaha Thakurs is returned at the same figure as last year, 1889.

Professional Criminals.

33. The statistics of the only two classes registered under this head in the Agency are noted below, the returns being received from Orchha and Datia:—

TRIBES.	Returned at the close of 1886-87	Rejoined during 1887-88.	Total.	Absconded during 1887-88	Died during 1887-88.	Total.	Remaining at the close of 1887-88.	REMARKS.
Sanorias	46	...	46	...	...	...	46	
Chandrabedis	94	...	94	6	11	17	77	
	140	...	140	6	11	17	123	

IV.—Revenue.

34. The realizations on account of tribute due to Government during the year amounted to R27,389-7-6, and included R195-2 on account of arrears from Paldeo, and R27,194-5-6 for the year under review—the details being as under—

	R	a.	p.
Panna	9,955	0 0
Charkhari	8,583	9 6
Ajaigarh	7,013	12 0
Bihat	1,400	0 0
Paldeo	437	2 0
TOTAL	<hr/>	27,389	7 6

Succession Nuzzerana.

35. Was recovered from Gerowli and Beronda as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Gerowli	2,279	0 0
Beronda	9,287	10 8
TOTAL	<hr/>	11,566	10 8

Tabular Statements appended to this report give the Revenue and Expenditure of the Nowgong Cantonment Fund, the Agency Local Fund, and the Rajkumar College Fund.

V.—Education.

Rajkumar College at Nowgong.

36. At the commencement of the year there were 15 boys on the roll, and at its close 14. Mr. Mather conducted the duties of Principal throughout the year, and continued, as before, to give his constant care and efforts to the welfare and advancement of the boys, joining and encouraging them in their games, as well as urging and helping them in their studies.

The Annual Examination was held before the Dussera vacation, and was conducted in English subjects by Captain Barr, 3rd Bengal Infantry, and Captain Dressner, Boundary Settlement Officer, for whose kindly afforded aid in this work my acknowledgments are due. In the Vernacular Department the College had the advantage of a very efficient and careful examination in the Agency Mir Munshi. The results reported were very fairly satisfactory. A distribution of prizes followed the examination ; these were awarded, not only for proficiency in studies, but also in riding and gymnastics, and for regularity of attendance.

Instruction in riding and gymnastics has been steadily carried on, and in these healthful exercises and also in lawn tennis, an excellent standard has been reached, to the decided advantage of the health and physique of the boys.

The valuable library of the institution has received some useful additions.

Mr. Mather's cold weather tour included an inspection of the schools in Orchha, Datia, Sampthar, and Charkhari. The following extracts from his report give the salient points noticed by him :—

Orchha State School.

“The school is poorly attended and the results were very bad. It sadly wants being re-organized.”

Datia State School.

“The school remains in a very backward state. For such an important State as Datia there ought to be an excellent school at the capital, instead of its ranking fifth in merit among the schools in Bundelkhand. The Rajkumar class was very largely attended. None of the boys, however, were very far advanced. They seemed to be fonder of their gymnastic exercises, which they did very well.”

Sampthar State School.

“The Hindi Department of this school was very largely attended. The teacher appeared to have done his best, considering he is the only man to teach so many boys. The boys of the first two classes acquitted themselves very well.”

Charkhari Boys' School.

“Under Pundit Jugal Kishore this school still maintains its position as being the best school in Bundelkhand. The boys are well grounded in the lower classes and consequently do well in the higher. I was very much pleased with my examination.”

Charkhari Girls' Schools.

“This school is most largely attended, and excellent instruction is imparted. The Maharajah's father, the Muntazim of the State, takes a very warm interest in it. The building is a most suitable one, large and well ventilated.”

VI.—Public Works.

Imperial Military.

37. No new work was inaugurated, the completion of the quarter guard and cells for the Royal Artillery and of the Commissariat conductors' quarters being the most important business in this Department. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs4,058.

Imperial Civil.

38. The causeway over the Ken river on the Nowgong-Sutna road noticed in last year's report has been completed, and this important work should prove of much value during the ensuing monsoon. Progress has been made with the Banda-Saugor road, and upon the

section of 27 miles remaining at the commencement of the year nearly the whole of the metal has been collected, and half consolidated. The total expenditure on communications has been R36,630.

VII.—Railway.

39. The Indian Midland Railway has been pushed on during the year. The section from Cawnpur to Jhansi having been completed, was opened for traffic on 1st February.

On the main line from Bhopal northwards to Jhansi one important bridge has been finished, and the remaining bridges are nearly ready for their girders. The earthwork has been nearly completed and about 70 miles of rails laid.

On the Jhansi-Manikpur section progress has been less rapid.

Betwa Canal.

40. The success of this work has been more firmly established during the year, and the revenue largely increased. The total irrigated area was 24,100 acres, yielding a revenue of R63,800; the resulting deficit upon the expenditure being R10,000, as against R45,000 in the previous year.

The points of special interest in connection with this Agency are contained in the following extracts from the report of the Executive Engineer; and it is gratifying to learn that the relations of the Canal Staff with the authorities in Native Territory have been so satisfactory:—

“The monsoon rains were good, hence the small Kharif area obtained. The supply of water was ample and at the worst season of the year there was over 20 ft. in depth of water in the reservoir which had not been drawn off.

“It is a sign of advancement that the Native Chiefs are now coming forward to ask for their share of water. The fact that they are ready to invest capital in the construction of water-courses shows their faith in the project. It is hoped that they will avail themselves fully of their opportunities.

“The relations of the Canal Staff with Native Chiefs have been uniformly harmonious, and the thanks of all are due to the courtesy and help of the Political Agent and his staff.

“The success of irrigation on the Kuthaund Branch is assured, and it is hoped that the prospects of the Hamirpur Branch will improve next Rabi.”

Native States, Public Works.

41. An aggregate expenditure of nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs is noted in the returns received from the Native States upon works of public improvement and utility, but must be accepted with the usual reservation.

Local Fund Public Works.

42. Upon original works and repairs the expenditure was as follows:—

		R
Agency Local Fund	:	1,041
Nowgong Cantonment Fund	:	8,500

VIII.—Miscellaneous.

Post Office.

43. The Post Offices open during the year were the same as in the last report, viz., 15:—

Nowgong.	Sutna Division.	Datia.	Jhansi Division.
Ajaigarh.		Samthar.	
Alipura.		Toi-Fatehpur.	
Bejawar.		Tikamgarh.	
Chatarpur.		Kadoura.	
Gulganj.		Charkhari.	
Panna.			
Rajnagar.			
		Kamta.	Cawnpore Division.

A statistical return of the work done in the Post Offices is given in the Tabular Statement J.

Military.

44. The strength of the force of all arms in garrison at Nowgong during the year was as follows:—

European Troops.

Royal Artillery, P Battery, 4th Brigade	147
2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, Wing	429

Native Troops.

11th (P. W. O.) Bengal Lancers	623
3rd Bengal Infantry	445
10th Bengal Infantry Depot	143

Health of Troops at Nowgong for 1887-88.

Troops.	Average strength.	Total admissions.	Percentage of admissions to strength.	Average of period in Hospital of each admission.	Deaths	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Cause of death.	REMARKS.
P.4 Battery, R. A.	135	206	152·52	13·08	10	7·40	Drowning . . . 1 Dysentery . . . 1 Cholera . . . 5 Enteric Fever . . . 2 Abscess, Liver . . . 1	
Wing, 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment	358	461	129·83	19·84	6	1·67	S. C. Fever . . . 1 Enteric Fever . . . 2 Cholera . . . 2 Alcoholic poison . . . 1	
11th Bengal Lancers (P. W. O.) Detachment, 3rd Regiment, N. I.	620·33	264	42·58	9·3	1	·16	Tetanus.	
	198·5	282	142·0	8·7	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>	
	1,311·83	1,213	92·46	12·60	17	1·29		

The health of the British troops was decidedly not so good as during the preceding year. A short but sharp attack of cholera raised the total number of deaths to 16, half being due to that cause. Only one death occurred among the Native troops.

Dispensaries.

45. Charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Nowgong was held by Surgeon-Major MacDonald during April 1887, by Surgeon G. Cree during May and June, and by Surgeon J. J. Pratt during the remainder of the year.

Good work is shown in the dispensary returns, the admissions having numbered 5,230 out of which there were 32 deaths. There were 33 major operations performed, of which 15 were for lithotomy without death resulting in any case. Of minor operations there were 207. The diseases most prevailing were ague, conjunctivitis, bronchitis, ulcer, and rheumatism.

A high tribute to the character, skill, and efficiency of the subordinate staff is paid in Surgeon Pratt's report, in which Hospital Assistant Munir-uddin is referred to as a "Medical Subordinate of deservedly high character, and I cannot speak too highly of his care, attention, and ability." Of the compounder, Munir Khan, it is recorded that he "is a most deserving servant, and possesses knowledge and ability not expected in his class." The care and intelligence of the subordinate staff has, there can be no doubt, effectively aided the endeavours of the Medical Officer towards the usefulness of this institution.

Charkhari Dispensary.

Assistant Surgeon Modhu Sudan Moitra has been in charge throughout the year, and has conducted the duties in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The dispensary was visited during the year by four British Medical Officers, whose reports on its condition were most favourable. The admissions numbered 11,942, among which there were 15 deaths; 12 major and 521 minor operations were performed. The large attendance at the dispensary shows that the institution has, under its efficient management, inspired general confidence.

Chatarpur Dispensary.

An Assistant Surgeon has here also been in charge throughout the year, Babu Kirpa Shaukar. He reports that the people are becoming daily more familiar with the European system of medicine; and the increased confidence in its efficiency, and the Assistant Surgeon's treatment is evidenced by the large number of admissions, *viz.* 8,177, being nearly double the figure for last year. The numbers of major and minor operations performed were 20 and 341 respectively.

In each of the above States vaccination is under the superintendence of the Assistant Surgeon.

Native State Dispensaries.

Dispensaries are reported as having been maintained in 14 States besides the two last-named. Some of these, however, are under Native Hakims or Baids. None of the Dispensaries had the advantage of any professional inspection, and in some at least the work done is probably of the poorest kind. They return the total number of their admissions at 25,810.

Vaccination.

Deputy Superintendent Rujub Ali Khan has been at the head of this Department. His efforts have been praiseworthy, but it is much to be regretted that they have been but poorly seconded by the administration in several States. In some indeed difficulties and opposition have been encountered, and an appeal to the good-feeling and liberality of many of the Chiefs in the interests of this voluntary system, so highly conducive to the welfare of their people, seems again necessary. The Agency Surgeon is unfortunately precluded by the nature of his position from making any personal inspection of the operations, and Dr. Pratt had only one opportunity of doing so. In his opinion, however, the work appears to have been on the whole well carried out. The staff under the Deputy Superintendent consisted of 9 Assistants and 51 vaccinators; the total number of vaccination, including the figures for Charkhari and Chatarpur, is returned at 26,807, of which 22,446 were successful, the expenditure incurred was Rs 8,505.9 and was defrayed by the States. Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent was on tour in 1887-88—

Name of Officer.	NUMBER OF DAYS THE POLITICAL AGENT WAS ON TOUR IN THE MONTH OF												TOTAL.
	April 1887.	May 1887.	June 1887.	July 1887.	August 1887.	September 1887.	October 1887.	November 1887.	December 1887.	January 1888.	February 1888.	March 1888.	
Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson	11	...	...	14	5	3	18	31	31	29	9	151

APPENDIX E.

Annual Report of the Baghelkhand Agency and administration of the Rewah State for the year 1887-88, by Major D. W. K. Barr, Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

BAGHELKHAND POLITICAL AGENCY.

General Remarks.

Captain Meade held charge of the Agency from 9th May to 7th November 1887, during which time I was officiating as Resident at Gwalior.

2. Season and Crops.—The rainfall gauged at Sutpa during the year was 45 inches and 67 cents, as compared with 45 inches and 74 cents in 1886-87. Both the Kharif and Rabi harvests were good.

3. Public Health.—Generally fair.

4. Public order and Tranquillity.—There was but little crime in any of the States of the Agency. No cases of dacoity, or highway robbery, were reported.

5. Political Agent's tour.—I visited the States of Nagode, Maihar and Sohawal during the camping season, spending 18 days in camp in the States of the Agency.

Native States.

6. Nagode.—The Rajah has made no attempt to improve his administration. Complaints are made by the Obaridars of the neglect and apathy of the Chief, and his tendency to reckless expenditure on unnecessary ceremonies. The State officials and servants are in arrears of pay, and debts are increasing. No reports are made to this office, and little is known of what is being done by the Rajah.

The revenue is given at Rs2,832.

7. Maihar.—The administration is well conducted, and there is nothing special to report regarding this State.

The revenue is given at Rs70,964.

8. Sohawal.—The Rajah has made frequent complaints regarding disobedience of the Thakur of Raigaon to the orders of the Durbar, but for the most part the disputes between the Chief and the Thakur have been of a trivial nature, and have been adjusted on reference. In his own State the Rajah has managed fairly well.

The revenue of the Sohawal State is given at Rs4,000.

9. Kothi.—Bhugwut Bahadur Singh, the eldest son of the late Rajah Bahadur Run Bahadur Singh, was installed as Rajah of Kothi on the 26th October 1887 by Captain Meade, Officiating Political Agent, Baghelkhand. A succession nuzzerafa of Rs9,712-2-4, less value of khillut Rs2,428-0-7 was paid by the Rajah to the Government of India.

The State has been quietly and satisfactorily governed by the Rajah, who is ably assisted by the Dewan Ram Krishen Pathak.

The revenue of the State is given at Rs42,823.

10. Sitpura.—Thakur Trivikram Singh, Obaridar of Sitpura, died (of cholera) on 12th ^{vide this office No. 969, dated, 4th} July 1887, and on failure of heirs, the obari holding lapsed to November 1887. ^{the} Nagode State, provision being made for the maintenance of the late Obaridar's widow, mother, and other female relatives.

Judicial.

11. Criminal Justice.—The marginal statement shows the number and nature of criminal

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated
1. Culpable homicide	2	2
2. Theft	1	1
TOTAL	3	3

cases disposed of: 3 cases were tried involving 3 persons, as against 15 involving 24 persons in the preceding year. All the 3 persons brought to trial were convicted. The average duration of cases was 1·6 days as against 4·2 days in the previous year. The punishment of whipping was not inflicted

during the year. There were no cases of Sati or Samadhi,

12. Police.—The Agency Railway Police was properly maintained, the health and conduct of the men being good.

13. Education.—The schools at Rewah, Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, Kothi, and Sutna were fairly attended.

Public Works.

14. Military.—Minor original works at a cost of R29, annual repairs to the Military buildings at Sutna at a cost of R810, and petty repairs to the extent of R326, were executed during the year.

15. Civil.—Annual repairs to Civil buildings at Sutna at a cost of R602 and petty repairs to the extent of R79 were executed during the year.

16. Communications.—Sections IV and V of the Nowgong-Sutna road and Sections I and II of the Great Deccan road were maintained. The first five miles of the Nagode and Kalinjar road were banked, and furlong stones were fixed on each side of it. Annual repairs were done to the staging and inspection bungalows on the above-mentioned roads, and petty works were carried out on the first two of them.

17. Post Office.—There was no mail robbery during the year.

18. Military.—The strength of the detachment of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry at Sutna is 48 sabres.

19. Dispensaries.—The following statement shows the working of dispensaries in the Native States of the Agency :—

NAME.	Remaining on 1st April 1887.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	RESULT.				
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or dis- charged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1888.
Nagode	75	5,258	5,333	4,798	29	82	279	145
Sohawal	27	2,301	2,328	2,276	...	10	11	31
TOTAL	102	7,559	7,661	7,074	29	92	290	176

NOTE.—No returns are received from Maihar.

20. Vaccination.—The following statement shows the work done by the vaccination establishment in the States of Nagode, Sohawal, and Kothi :—

SEASON.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE-VACCINATION.				Percentage of suc- cessful cases in Primary Vaccina- tion, excluding un- known.
	Successful.	Un- success- ful, or doubt- ful.	Unknown.	TOTAL.	Successful	Un- success- ful, or doubt- ful.	Unknown.	TOTAL.	
1887-88 . . .	1,819	136	194	2,149	4	...	...	4	92.96

The number of vaccinations was 2,153, as compared with 2,089 in 1886-87. The actual expenditure was R390, giving annas 2-10 as the cost of each successful case.

21. Boundaries.—

Disputes on file at close of 1886-87	5
New cases in 1887-88	1
	Total
Settled	6
Made over to the Boundary Settlement Officer	Nil.
Disputes left at end of the year	1

22. The usual annual returns are enclosed.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE REWAH STATE.

General Observations.

23. Rainfall and Crops.—The rainfall measured at Rewah was 53 inches 0'3 cents. as compared with 49 inches 79 cents. in the previous year. The outturn of the Kharif crop was below the average owing to excessive rain in July and August, but the Rabi harvest was good throughout the State, and the revenue was duly collected without any difficulty : the prices of food-grains remained easy during the year, except for a short time during January, when, owing to delay in the winter rains, they rose considerably.

24. Health.—The public health was good, with the exception of a few cases of cholera during the rains, there was no epidemic.

25. His Highness the Maharajah.—During the past year the Maharajah has been entirely under the direct control of Dr. Goldsmith, His Highness' Tutor, and entirely removed from those influences connected with his life in the zenana, which were found to interfere so much with his education and training; the result has been most satisfactory in every way. The Maharajah has made good progress in his studies, and the improvement in his health, manners, and intelligence is most remarkable. I attach Dr. Goldsmith's report, which enters into full details, and I will only add that the Sirdars and all who are brought into association with the Maharajah, willingly testify to the progress made during the year and to the complete success that has attended Dr. Goldsmith's management.

26. The Maharanis.—With the exception of the Maharani Chadelin, the mother of His Highness the Maharajah, all the Maharanis have maintained the most friendly relations with the Administration, and have been amenable to advice; they have strictly observed the rules laid down for the management of the Maharajah, and have not attempted in any way to interfere with the control exercised by Dr. Goldsmith. On the contrary, they have signified in many ways their approval of the measures now adopted for the Maharajah's training. In accordance with the promise made when the Maharanis were requested to live in their own houses, the Maharajah has been permitted to pay frequent visits to each of the Maharanis, and it is with pleasure I note that the relations between the boy and the Maharanis so far from being weakened, have, under the wholesome control now exercised, grown stronger and better, as the element of jealousy which before existed to a certain extent has been removed.

The Chadelin Maharani has remained absent from her son throughout the year, to the great regret of the Maharajah, the other Maharanis, and the Sirdars of the State; and has taken up her abode at Naigaon in the Punnah State. The Maharani is well aware that her absence is self-imposed. She has been frequently advised, invited, and urged to return to her residence with her son, where every suitable arrangement for her dignity, comfort, and happiness has been made, but she has steadfastly refused to accept the advice offered to her, and acting under the influence of two or three very foolish persons, she has elected to remain apart with great discomfort to herself, and to the regret of all who have an interest in her welfare and dignity.

27. Council of Sirdars.—No changes have taken place in the Consultative Council of Sirdars during the year. The Sirdars have been punctual in their attendance, and have performed their duties satisfactorily.

The following is a return of cases disposed of by the Council :—

Pending on 1st April 1887.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1888.
69	67	136	105	31

28. Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.—His Excellency the Viceroy honoured Rewah with a visit, arriving on 31st March. Except in 1862, when Lord Canning passed through the State, and received and returned the visit of His Highness the late Maharajah Rughuraj Singh, G.C.S.I., no Governor General of India has ever been to Rewah; it was therefore a matter of pride and gratification to the Maharajah, the Maharanis, and all the Sirdars and people of the State to receive His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin at the capital. The Viceroy received the Maharajah in private Durbar on 1st April, and returned the visit the same day. Two days were spent at Govindgarh on a shooting excursion. On 3rd April His Excellency returned to Rewah, and left for Lucknow the following day. During his stay His Excellency had several interviews with the Maharajah, and expressed himself pleased with his appearance, manners, and address. A large number of the principal Sirdars of the State had the honour of being presented to the Viceroy. His Excellency also received the Dewan Pundit Het Ram, C.I.E., at a private interview.

29. Visits of the Agent to the Governor General.—Sir Lepel Griffin visited Rewah on 3rd April 1887, and again on 30th December. On both occasions the Agent to the Governor General spent several days in the State, and enquired into many matters connected with the administration, and more particularly into the manner in which the rules drawn up for the Maharajah's management had been observed.

30. Administration.—The general administration of the State has been satisfactorily carried on in all its branches. The Dewan Pundit Het Ram, C.I.E., has submitted a detailed report, from which the following abstract is made.

31. Financial.—The following statement shows, in an abstract form, the actual receipts and expenditure of the State for the year 1887-88 as compared with the estimate:—

REVENUE.	Estimate, for 1887-88.	Actual for 1887-88.	EXPENDITURE.	Estimate, for 1887-88.	Actual for 1887-88.
	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1887	1,23,204 0 0	3,46,341 13 6*	Revenue Department	1,16,460 0 0	1,23,300 15 1
Land Revenue . . .	7,25,000 0 0	7,38,226 7 6	Forest	60,000 0 0	50,375 0 9
Customs . . .	1,86,700 0 0	1,77,563 0 0	Customs	44,424 0 0	40,808 1 1
Abkari . . .	80,000 0 0	71,162 13 0	Army	2,80,188 0 0	2,67,176 14 8
Forests . . .	1,03,000 0 0	98,922 14 5	Public Works Department	1,24,848 0 0	1,64,990 2 6
Law and Justice . . .	30,000 0 0	32,312 0 5	Law and Justice . . .	14,784 0 0	17,605 3 10
Royalty on coal . . .	25,000 0 0	6,480 15 1	Police	41,760 0 0	39,800 14 5
Cesses or Funds . . .	15,000 0 0	23,112 8 5	Jail	13,36 0 0	17,758 9 10
Interest . . .	2,240 0 0	15,364 4 1	Educational Department . .	14,220 0 0	19,655 0 6
Miscellaneous . . .	4,000 0 0	5,180 6 3	Agency Charges . .	38,914 0 0	47,813 15 10
TOTAL RECEIPTS . . .	11,70,940 0 0	11,68,325 5 2	Religious and Charitable Grants	72,648 0 0	71,404 0 0
GRAND TOTAL . . .	12,94,144 0 0	15,14,667 2 8	Medical Charges	29,590 0 0	27,758 9 6
			Palace Expenses	1,67,544 0 0	2,39,235 3 9
			Miscellaneous	8,920 0 0	14,931 3 2
			Old Debts	20,000 0 0	3,879 0 7
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . .	10,47,656 0 0	11,46,492 15 6
			Closing Balance . . .	2,46,488 0 0	3,68,174 3 2†
			GRAND TOTAL . . .	12,94,144 0 0	15,14,667 2 8

* DETAIL OF BALANCE.			† DETAIL OF BALANCE.		
Cash	R	a. p.	Cash	R	a. p.
Advances	1,76,571	9 2	Advances	2,46,689	4 2
Loans	84,314	13 1	Loans	30,469	0 11
	85,455	7 3		91,915	14 1
TOTAL . . .	3,46,341	13 6	TOTAL . . .	3,68,174	3 2

The difference between Estimate and Actuals is accounted for as follows:—

Receipts.

Land Revenue.—The increase of R13,226-7-6 is due to increased revenue caused by settlements in Mowgunj and Huzur Tahsils.

Customs.—Decrease of R9,137 is on account of remission of dues on articles of import and export.

Abkari.—The decrease of R8,837-3 is due to the fact that surplus opium, which in previous years had been purchased by the Benares Opium Agency, was not bought during the year under report.

Forbes.—Decrease of R4,077-1-7 is due to low prices obtained for the lac sold.

Royalty on Coal.—The estimate of R25,000 was made at the instance of the Manager, Umaria Colliery, but the actual amount received during the year was only R6,480-15-1.

Cesses or Funds.—Increase of R8,112-8-5 due to collection of Putwari Fund.

Interest.—Increase of R13,124-4-1 due to receipt during the year 1887-88 of interest due on account for several previous years.

Expenditure.

Revenue Department.—Increase of R6,840-15-1 due to allowances under Settlement operations.

Forest.—Decrease of R9,624-15-3 due to reduction of Establishment.

Customs.—Decrease of Rs. 3,615-14-11 due to reduction of Establishment.

Army.—Decrease of R13,011-1-4 on account of reduction of Establishment.

Public Works Department.—Increase of R40,142-2-6 on account of necessary Sanitary works at Rewah.

Educational Department.—Increase of R5,435-0-6 on account of allowances to students, sons of Thakurs.

Agency Charges.—Increase of R8,899-15-10 due to inclusion of charges for supplying indents of different Departments of the State for miscellaneous articles required.

Palace Expenses.—Increase of Rs. 71,691-3-9, due to "Purascharun" expenses connected with the offering of prayers for the Maharaja's health.

Old Debts.—Decrease of R16,120-15-5 on account of production of less number of claims than that estimated for.

32. Public Works.—Babu Gunga Pershad, Supervisor, held charge of the Public Works during the year under report. The principal original works carried on were additional works to the *Chuttry* of His Highness the late Maharaja, the Serai at Rewah, a bridge over the Nagariadrain at Rewah, two wards to the new Dispensary at Rewah (the Dispensary building itself and a ward for eye patients being in progress), and the causeway over the Bichia river on the road from Rewah to Govindgarh.

Besides these, there have been petty original works and repairs to the Raghob Mahul at Rewah, the palaces at Rewah, Govindgarh and Sutna, Agency buildings at Rewah, Sutha, and Govindgarh; Jail, Military lines, and Kutchery, and other public buildings at Rewah, Regimental lines at Sutna, house at Allahabad, and Police lines for Thana Gird. The Sutna-Bela road, the Great Deccan road, the Rewah-Allahabad road, the Gursari Ghat and Popra Ghat roads, and several village roads were kept up in good order. The sanitation of Rewah City was improved, and the metalled roads in and about the town were repaired. The expenditure on Public Works during 1887-88 was Rs 1,06,507-14-6, while the cost of establishment was Rs 8,589-8-7, or 8 per cent. of expenditure. The Department was ably supervised by Gunga Pershad, Supervisor, who has proved himself a capable and energetic engineer.

33. Forests.—Syed Israr Hussain, Superintendent of Forests, held charge throughout the year and steadily observed the rules framed by Mr. McKee. The income was Rs 13,288-9-9 more than that of the last year. Several small pieces of land, covered with teak forest, have been discovered in the Madhogarh Pargannah, within a distance of about a mile from Durjampore on the Sutna-Bela road. The teak trees have hitherto been cut by the villagers for their personal use, and the timber is not at present of much importance. These areas have been surveyed and mapped, and arrangements have been made for their protection, so that in the course of a few years they will become profitable to the State. Rundaman Singh and Juggundun Singh of Chowhaddi, who were trained in the Forest School at Dehra Dun and have passed the Ranger's examination, were placed in charge of forest circles, one in the Ram Naggar Pargannah and the other in Madhogarh, Huzur Tahsil and Són reserve under the supervision of Syed Israr Hussain, Forest Superintendent.

34. Revenue Settlement and Survey.—The following statement shows the working of the Settlement Department in the Huzur Tahsil as compared with that of last year:—

YEAR.	Number of villages surveyed.	Number of villages assessed.	Old Jumma.	Assessed Jumma.	Difference.
1886-87	..	426	R a. p. 6,354 10 0	R a. p. 13,815 13 0	R a. p. 7,461 3 0
1887-88	..	205	17,613 13 9	27,675 8 3	10,061 10 6
TOTAL	631	205	23,968 7 9	41,491 5 3	17,523 13 6

The work of measuring and assessing villages has been carried on in a satisfactory manner during the year by Pundit Mokund Rao, Assistant to the Dewan.

Criminal.

35. Judicial.—The following statement shows the number and nature of cases disposed of in the different courts of the State during the year 1887-88:—

Number.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SUPERINTENDENT.		DEWAN.		MAGISTRATE OF REWAH.		DEPUTY MAGISTRALES AND HONORARY MAGISTRALES.		TOTAL.	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1	Murder	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	6	6
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	..	..	2	3	2	3	1	1	5	7
3	Criminal breach of trust	..	..	..	..	5	7	12	21	17	28
4	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	..	..	1	1	12	17	514	792	527	810
5	Robbery	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2
6	Rape	..	..	9	13	6	6	2	4	17	23
7	Assault or criminal force	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	117	81	117
8	Wrongful restraint	..	..	..	..	3	8	90	133	93	141
9	Illegit.	..	..	1	2	34	56	249	461	284	519
10	Forgery	..	..	4	6	4	6	3	4	11	16
11	Cherting	..	..	..	..	4	5	15	20	19	25
12	Miscellaneous	..	..	12	19	214	429	770	1,179	996	1,627
TOTAL		3	3	32	47	285	533	1,738	2,733	2,058	3,321

Of 3,321 persons brought to trial, 1,785 were convicted, 1,418 acquitted, and 118 remained under trial.

The average duration of cases was 8 days. There were 61 appeals from the sentences passed by the Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates. In 30 cases the decisions were upheld, in 12 reversed, in 11 modified, 3 cases remanded for revision, and 5 were pending.

There were 24 appeals from the Magistrates' decision to the Dewan's Court. In 11 cases the sentence was upheld, in one reversed, in 11 modified, and 1 case was pending.

There were 9 appeals to the Superintendent from the sentences passed by the Dewan's Court. In 3 cases the decisions of the lower Court were upheld, in 5 reversed, and 1 case was pending at the close of the year.

36. Civil Justice.—The following return shows the work done by the Civil Courts during the year under report:—

NAME OF COURT.	Cases pending on 1st April 1897.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1898.
1. Dewan	34	176	210	195	15
2. Civil Judge	6	154	160	133	27
3. Deputy Magistrates	284	4,299	4,583	3,679	904
4. Honorary Magistrates	255	1,404	1,659	1,337	322
TOTAL	579	6,033	6,612	5,344	1,268

The work disposed of comprised 3,127 regular suits, 1,432 applications for execution of decree, and 785 miscellaneous cases.

There were 307 appeals to the Civil Judge at Rewah from the awards of the Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates, 115 decisions were upheld, 41 upset, 30 remanded for revision, 3 settled by compromise, 12 modified, and 101 were pending. One hundred and thirty-two appeals were made from the Civil Judge's decision to the Dewan of Rewah, 61 decisions were upheld, 26 upset, 24 remanded for revision, 3 settled by compromise, 3 modified, 1 transferred, and 14 were pending. Of 43 appeals from the Dewan's Court to the Superintendent, the decisions in 27 were upheld, in 3 reversed, 1 case remanded for re-trial, 1 settled by arbitration, and 11 were pending at the close of the year.

The following figures show the total value of suits disposed of in the different Civil Courts :—

	Total value.		
	R	a.	p
Dewan	58,589	5	6
Civil Judge	10,608	14	3
Deputy Magistrates	78,729	4	3
Honorary Magistrates	26,733	0	0
	TOTAL	1,74,660	8 0

37. Revenue Department.—In all 6,262 revenue cases were taken up during the year, of which 5,861 were decided, leaving 401 pending at its close.

There were 103 appeals from the Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.

The judgment was upheld in 33, reversed in 10, modified in 13, 15 cases remanded for re-trial, 1 settled by compromise, 1 transferred, and 30 cases were pending; 55 appeals were made from the Civil Judge to Dewan: in 21 cases the decisions were upheld, in 2 upset, in 10 modified, 11 cases were remanded for revision, and 11 were pending.

There were 54 appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.

In 44 cases the decisions were upheld, in 4 reversed, and 6 cases were pending at the close of the year.

38. Jail.—The following statement shows the number of prisoners in the Rewah Jail during the year under report:—

.....	IN JAIL ON 1ST APRIL 1887.			ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISPOSED OF.												REMAINING ON 31ST MARCH 1888.		
										TRANSFERRED.			DIED.			DISCHARGED.			TOTAL.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners undergoing sentence.	155	6	161	328	24	352	483	30	513	19	1	20	7	...	7	271	13	284	297	14	311	186	16	203
Prisoners under trial	4	1	5	24	1	25	25	2	3	6	...	6	1	...	1	18	2	20	25	2	27	3	...	3

There were 205 prisoners in the Jail on 31st March 1888, as compared with 166 in the previous year.

There was no disturbance in the Jail.

One prisoner who attempted to escape by getting over the wall was caught, and another, who escaped while employed on out-door work, was re-caught.

There has been marked improvement in the Jail manufactures.

39. Education.—The following table shows the average attendance of boys as compared with the return for the previous year:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Description of class.	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE,	
		1886-87.	1887-88.
Rewah High School	English, Urdu, Sanskrit, and Hindi	201·26	235·07
Tabsil Schools (11)	Urdu, Persian, and Hindi	391·94	404·15
	GRAND TOTAL	593·20	639·22

There has been an increase in attendance at the High School at Rewah, in the Rajkumar class, in the Village schools, and in the 6 girls' schools at Rewah, which have all been satisfactorily managed.

The Rajkumar class of the Rewah High School now numbers 72 boys, the sons of Thakurs of the State. Boarding Houses for these boys are provided in the school grounds.

40. Dispensaries.—The following statement shows the working of the 12 dispensaries maintained by the Rewah State during the year under report:—

NAME.	Remaining on 1st April 1887.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	RESULT.				Remaining on 31st March 1888.
				Cured.	Relieved	Absented or discharged.	Died.	
Agency Hospital, Sutna	25	2,188	2,213	2,098	22	41	9	43
Sutna Bazaar Dispensary	260	9,192	9,452	8,483	58	573	49	284
Rewah In-patient Dispensary	369	13,248	13,617	11,670	230	1,245	50	422
Rewah Out patient Dispensary	265	8,244	8,509	6,736	213	1,287	... .	273
Rewah Jail Hospital	23	1,418	1,441	1,405	...	3	8	25
Rewah Military Hospital	23	758	781	743	...	2	4	27
Mungowan Dispensary	54	9,966	10,020	8,107	220	989	11	693
Sitlaha Dispensary	49	4,530	4,579	4,031	184	283	7	74
Burdi Dispensary	143	7,166	7,309	6,945	...	3	200	161
Chundia Dispensary	124	4,764	4,888	4,549	...	176	14	149
Ramnagar Dispensary	70	4,903	4,973	4,681	38	121	28	105
Sohagpur Dispensary	45	2,027	2,072	2,008	...	22	2	40
TOTAL	1,450	68,404	69,854	61,466	965	4,745	382	2,296

The total number of patients treated was 69,854, as compared with 52,026 in the previous year. The total number of deaths is given as 382, as compared with 131 in the previous year.

Two young men, Hazari Lall and Surjoo Pershad, of the Rewah State, having gone through a course of instruction at the Indore Medical School and passed a qualifying examination, have been appointed Hospital Assistants at Mungowan and Sitlaha respectively. Dr. Goldsmith reports favourably of the work done by Surjoo Purshad.

41. Vaccination.—The following statement shows the work done by the Vaccination Establishment in the Rewah State:—

SEASON.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE-VACCINATION.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination, excluding unknown.
	Successful	Unsuccess- ful or doubtful	Unknown.	Total.	Successful	Unsuccess- ful or doubtful	Unknown.	Total.	
1887-88	31,514	1,788	1,936	35,238	99	15	19	133	93·75

Vaccination was carried on satisfactorily on the plan adopted by Dr. Goldsmith of confining the operations chiefly to the more populous districts of the State.

D. W. K. BARR, Major,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand and
Superintendent of Rewah.

ENCLOSURE I.

Annual report of Surgeon Major S. J. Goldsmith, Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah for the year ending 31st March 1888.

General Remarks.—In my last Annual Report I mentioned that the Agent to the Governor General being convinced that it was desirable owing to His Highness' advancing years to introduce some radical changes in the management of the Maharaja and his affairs, drew up a series of rules for the guidance of those who were responsible for the young Chief's welfare. It is now my duty to relate the manner in which these rules have been put into practice, and the improvement, both physical and mental, which they have been the means of effecting in my young pupil.

I will first of all, for convenience of reference, recapitulate the substance of the new regulations.

1st.—That the Maharaja should be separated as much as possible, both day and night, from the Zenana, and should be kept under constant supervision in the apartments allotted for the occupation of men.

2nd.—That only one Maharani, with a limited number of followers, should live with His Highness, and that the other Maharanis should return to their quarters in the Palace at Rewah, where they might, at stated times and regular hours, receive short visits from the Maharaja.

3rd.—That the Maharaja should eat and sleep outside the zenana in the company of some of the Sirdars of the State.

4th.—That the general control of the household expenditure should be placed in the hands of the Tutor.

At first the four Maharanis living at the kothi resented the introduction of the rules, but after a short time they were persuaded to acquiesce, and withdrew themselves and their attendants from the Maharaja's dwelling-place; they have now become reconciled to the altered state of affairs.

The Maharaja visits them regularly twice a week; and I have specially asked them to continue to conduct all such religious ceremonies as are usually performed by a mother for her son, paying for the same out of the Maharaja's personal allowance; at the same time care is taken that the Maharaja offers to each of them all the customary presents on birthdays and other occasions of family rejoicing.

In short, now that the main object of excluding the Maharaja from life in the zenana has been attained, the actual fact of his separation from the Maharanis is softened as much as possible; while the ladies on their part have voluntarily acknowledged that they never knew their son to be better than he has been during the last year, and I think that our relationships are once more as friendly and cordial as ever.

The Chandelin Maharani, the mother of the young chief, has, in marked contrast to the conduct of the other Maharanis, steadfastly refused to accept the rules laid down for the management of the young Maharaja; and, although frequently invited to return to the palace, she has of her own accord separated herself from her son and remained in seclusion at Naigaon in Punnah Territory, a place about 25 miles from Rewah.

Effect of the new Rules upon the Maharaja.—There is no doubt whatever that the new arrangements have acted most beneficially upon His Highness in every particular. It would be impossible for any one to have better health than he has enjoyed during the last year, for he has not been ill for one single hour; all who know him acknowledge that he is stouter and stronger, that he looks brighter and is more cheerful than formerly. One can now ensue that he has plenty of wholesome food at regular hours, that he sleeps in a large and well ventilated room, instead of in an almost hermetically sealed corner of the zenana, that he is not injured by undue exposure to heat or cold, and, lastly, that he does not waste his time in lolling about and gossiping with objectionable companions.

Arrangements for feeding.—The management of the food department was, on the recommendation of the Maharanis, entrusted to Lall Arjun Singh, nephew and successor in the State Council of the late Lall Kalian Singh. Detailed rules were drawn up regarding the preparation of the food under supervision from beginning to end; grain, and not flour, is bought in the bazar, it is ground on the premises, and the water with which it is prepared is kept under lock and key; the whole process of preparation being watched, not only by trustworthy relatives of Lall Arjun Singh, but also by a Sirdar who has been specially appointed as taster, and who partakes of all food that is likely to be set before the Maharaja, half an hour before His Highness takes his meals. There are about 50 persons who eat daily with the Maharaja.

These include members of each of the leading families in the State, a representative sent by each Maharani and a few of the leading sirdars who are invited in rotation in the Maharaja's name and are thus restored to the valued honour of eating with their Chief, a privilege of which, since the death of the late Maharaja, they had been deprived until now. I have myself by invitation been present as a spectator at one of these meals; the feast was eminently a social one and the Maharaja seemed to enjoy it amazingly. His Highness has been accustomed since infancy to drink the water of the River Yoush which flows by the village in which he was born: no objection has been made to this, but the precaution is taken of having the water boiled and filtered; it is then kept under lock and key until required for use.

Supervision over the Maharaja.—My Assistant Pandit Poorun Mull is now with the Maharaja almost uninterruptedly throughout the day and night: should he be called away for any business, Poorun Mull, before leaving, sends word to Arjun Singh or one of the other Sirdars staying at the Kothi and formally makes over the young Chief to the other's care and keeping: it was found necessary to do this in order to break the Maharaja of the habit of gossiping with his servants and making companions of them.

Servants at the Kothi.—The number of servants has been greatly reduced, and only those who are absolutely required for the service of the Chief, his class-fellows and Sirdars are allowed to enter the premises: each man has received a numbered ticket of admission to the Kothi, and a register showing the names of persons authorised to enter and the respective numbers of their tickets has been placed in the hands of the officer of the guard, who is responsible that no person finds his way inside the gates without a pass.

Visits of Sirdars.—The visits of Sirdars have to a certain extent been brought under control in order to prevent the Kothi from becoming a regular lounge for them and their followers; very few of these gentlemen have any idea of the value of regular hours and discipline, and they would, if unchecked, wander in to pay their respects at all hours of the day to the utter destruction of school discipline and study. It has therefore been arranged that every evening, as soon as the Maharaja comes outside to play, a limited number of Sirdars be admitted to his presence to see him in an informal manner, and that twice a week His Highness should hold a private Durbar, to which all who have previously intimated their desire to be present are admitted. The leading Sirdars, including the Members of Council, the parents of the school-boys, and a few others are admitted into the Kothi whenever and as often as they wish, but it is understood that they are to remain outside the school-room while lessons are going on.

Management of Personal Allowance by the Tutor.—The management of the personal allowance entailed a good deal of trouble when I first took it over; as the Chandalin Maharani refused to allow her clerks to give me any information concerning the payments that it had hitherto been customary to make from this fund, my office was consequently inundated with hundreds of petitions from Brahmins and others, each of whom claimed a certain monthly payment in money or kind, either for themselves or for some shrine or deity, which practically amounted to the same thing. Many of the claimants were hereditary recipients of the charity of the late Maharaja, and many others were dependents of the Chandalin Maharani and the late Lall Kalian Singh: in weighing the merits of each case, I was not guided by the abstract justice of the claim preferred, but acted on the principle of continuing all payments that had been regularly made, up to the time of my taking over charge of the personal allowance; as, under the circumstances, it would, I think, have been extremely unwise to interfere with religious and charitable grants which had for several years past received the sanction of the young Chief's mother.

Subjoined is a table showing the average monthly disbursements under their respective headings—

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS.		
Particulars.	Amount	Particulars.	Amount.	Average per month.
	R a. p.		R a. p.	R
Personal allowance of His Highness the Maharaja from April 1887 to March 1888	40,800 0 0	Salaries of Servants, &c.	6,818 3 3	568
Miscellaneous presents from Maharanis and Trichawar, &c., &c.	1,338 3 9	Table allowance to Sirdars, &c.	2,919 5 6	245
		Religious and charitable grants	10,791 11 6	899
		Food expenses	4,938 14 3	412
		(1) Miscellaneous and Trichawar, &c., &c.	4,483 14 9	374
		TOTAL	29,972 1 3	2,498
		(2) Savings	12,166 2 6	1,018
		TOTAL	42,138 3 9	

NOTE.—(1) Including Durbar expenses, Maharaja's dress and furniture, &c., &c.

“ (2) Includes £50 a month, set apart for the Chandalin Maharani, which she has hitherto refused to accept.

The above represents only those charges which fall on the Maharaja's personal allowance: the expenses connected with the Khasgee Establishment. The stables, school, and gardens, &c., &c., are defrayed from the general funds of the State.

Maharaja's progress in his Studies.—The benefit accruing to the Maharaja from his emancipation from zenana life is in no particular more apparent than in the ready and kindly manner in which he now takes to his lessons. In a former report I mentioned that I had found it necessary to have him coached up separately in his lessons in order to keep him from falling behind his class fellows: this I am glad to say is no longer requisite, as His Highness now sits down quietly in the library to prepare his lessons with the other boys; his great ambition being that no distinction should be made between him and his school fellows. Among the eleven boys of the school, His Highness, though the youngest but one, is generally about third in nearly every subject but Arithmetic: he learns quickly but also forgets quickly, being somewhat careless and inexact; he certainly, however, shows ability above the average of boys in their twelfth year, while his faults are just those which are incidental to his age and can be remedied by careful training, rather than those which are due to inherent defects of character.

The following is a summary of the progress made by the Maharaja up to date.

In English, he can read, construe, and parse fairly well any of the first four books of Lawrie's Oriental Reader: his pronunciation is good, but in writing from dictation his spelling is defective (owing chiefly to carelessness): he often writes down wrongly words that he can spell perfectly well. In English conversation he is the second boy in the school, but in composition he is generally third or fourth.

In Arithmetic he has during the year gone through decimal fractions and rule of three, and has learned something of extraction of square roots: but in this subject he has, I think, been pushed on too fast for a boy of his age, and will have to be taken carefully over the same ground again. He has a very fair acquaintance with the maps of India, Asia, and Europe, and knows most of the events of Indian History: he is also becoming a good Hindi scholar and has begun to learn Sanskrit Grammar.

The Daily Routine.—I will now give a sketch showing the manner in which the Maharaja and his school-fellows are ordinarily occupied throughout the day.

They rise a little before the sun, and after a short interval assemble in the school-room, where they work for at least two hours. It is expected that each boy will come neatly dressed and with clean face and hands. When morning school is over, they are drilled for half an hour on alternate days; at 9 or 9-30 they are allowed to go to their quarters in the boarding house, where they shortly afterwards perform their ceremonial bathing and get ready for the chief meal of the day, of which they all partake in company with the Maharaja and some of the Sirdars. This meal begins at about 11 and lasts for about an hour and a half, it being customary to observe the wholesome rule of sitting and talking for a while after eating, a habit that is rendered particularly necessary by the bulk of the vegetable food consumed. Immediately on leaving the dining-room the boys are engaged in learning Sanskrit for half an hour, and it is found by experience that this is quite a sufficient time for them to devote with profit to this abstruse and difficult subject. They then have leave for 2 hours, during which they do as they like, some of them, especially the smaller boys, sleep, some play, or read in the library.

It is then time for afternoon school, when they are engaged for two hours with Hindi, Geography, History, and Arithmetic; after which they amuse themselves until dark in the play-ground or riding-school; those who wish it having had some light refreshment before going out. It is customary for the Maharaja, as soon as it is dark, to receive informally those of his Sirdars who may wish to pay their respects; and then all the boys assemble in the library and prepare their lessons for the next day under the eye of one of the Masters; at about 9 or 9-30 they have their supper and go to bed.

Each boy has a separate room to sleep in, in which a lamp is kept burning all night, and the Masters go round occasionally during the night to see that all are present.

I think that the boys of the school are being as carefully looked after as is possible, without overdoing it; they have comfortable quarters, good food, abundance of employment for mind and limbs, and the constant supervision and companionship of educated gentlemen, who are worthy of their esteem and imitation. None of the boys have given any trouble during the year; the only fault I have had to complain of being the (to a native) comparatively trivial one of overstaying leave: it is true that several of them are but poor scholars, but this is due to their having commenced their education rather late in life.

Riding School.—In addition to the other methods for promoting physical development, such as various out-door games, drill, gymnastics, &c., &c., which have been fully detailed in

former reports, a riding school has been made during the last year, in which the boys are put through a regular course of instruction by a man who was formerly rough rider in one of the Bengal cavalry regiments. Some of the bigger boys can already go over the jumps and take out a tent peg very fairly, but the Maharaja is still too small to do more than go along the flat: he has plenty of nerve, but his grip on the saddle is as yet, owing to the shortness of his legs, none of the firmest.

Assistant Master Pundit Dabi Dass.—In consequence of Pundit Poorun Mul's being almost constantly on duty with the Maharaja both by day and night, I procured sanction for the appointment of an assistant master, who might take the teaching of the second class off Poorun Mul's shoulders, and look after all the other boys when in their quarters in the boarding house. Pundit Davi Dass, who was formerly in the Government Revenue Department in the Mainpuri District, was appointed to the post on the 1st July last, since when he has worked very steadily and well.. .

Pundit Poorun Mul.—I gladly take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the manner in which Pundit Poorun Mul has performed his duties, which have been largely increased during the past year; he is practically always on duty with the Maharaja; he is during my absence responsible for the Maharaja's safety and for nearly all that goes on at the Kothi; he superintends the vernacular clerks attached to the household establishment, and under my control manages the complicated details of His Highness' religious charities. These various duties have necessarily placed Poorun Mul in a position of considerable authority at the Kothi, in which it would have been very easy for him to wound the susceptibilities of some of the Sirdars of the State with whom he has to come in daily contact; but he has acted throughout with so much discretion that to the best of my belief he has, while enforcing strict adherence to rules and regulations, earned the respect and good-will of all.

S. J. GOLDSMITH, *Surgeon Major,*

Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja.

APPENDIX F.

Annual Report on the Western Malwa Agency for the year 1887-88 by Colonel H. M. Buller, Political Agent.

I received charge from Colonel C. Martin, C.B., at the end of May 1887 on that officer's proceeding on furlough to England. The year has been a remarkably healthy one and free from epidemics, with the exception of a short outbreak of cholera at Ratlam.

2. The rainfall was unusually heavy; being 52 inches at Agar and higher in other parts of the district, owing to which the Kharif crops suffered much, and were in many places almost entirely destroyed. The winter corps, which originally gave promise of a rich outturn, were also unfortunately much damaged by a heavy fall of hail at the end of February. Green grass was abundant in the autumn, by which the cattle in the district were much benefited, but the hay suffered from rain, which fell after it had been cut previous to stacking.

3. Prices have been high throughout the year and are now fast approaching famine rates; wheat being very dear, and jowari and makha, the usual staple food of the poorer classes in Western Malwa, almost un procurable—cultivators generally throughout the district have suffered, and distress to a certain extent prevails. The attention of the Chiefs of the different States has been drawn to the necessity of taking early measures for the relief of their destitute subjects, and remissions of rent and supplies of grain have in some districts already been granted.

4. Notwithstanding the high prices, crime has not been as much on the increase as might have been expected. Cattle-lifting and robbery of grain have, no doubt, prevailed to a considerable extent, and these under the new inter-jurisdictional rules it is extremely difficult to check. Few serious cases of dacoity have been brought to my notice, but doubtless more have occurred, especially in the States of Gwalior and Indore, than have actually been reported.

5. Under the system prevailing in Western Malwa till the beginning of the present year regarding jurisdiction in international cases, the Political Agent, when he deemed it advisable, directed the arrest of accused persons and investigated criminal charges against them. In this way numerous cases were annually settled, and stolen property recovered and returned, or compensation obtained for plaintiffs. Owing, however, to the States of Gwalior and Indore being considered to have a more organized system for the administration of justice, it was deemed expedient in January last to grant them extended powers, and permission was accorded for their officials to try in their courts all offenders, whether of their own or other States, who had committed offences within the limits of their district. Under this ruling international cases are no longer enquired into by the Political Officer, though he still retains the right to demand justice for the inhabitant of a foreign State in the event of his having clearly been deprived of it. Only a short period having elapsed since the introduction of the new system, it is perhaps premature to express a decided opinion as to its merits; but, judging from the numerous complaints of the miscarriage of justice which have reached me during the last four months, I am much inclined to doubt the advantage of the change. On a previous occasion, as shown in the annual report of 1885, negotiations were opened between Gwalior and Indore for the mutual surrender of criminals, which failed, and ended in recrimination owing to want of confidence in each other.

6. Annual Tour.—During the winter I visited in succession all the States in the Agency, *viz.* Jaora, Ratlam, Sitamau, Sailana, Piploda, and marched throughout the greater portion of the district.

In January and part of February I was present with the Central India Horse at the Cavalry Camp of Exercise held at Rupaheli in Rajputana, where, in addition to my military duties, those of Political Officer to the camp were entrusted to me.

In February I met the Assistant Political Agent of Banswara at Bajna on the borders of the Ratlam and Banswara States, and, together with him, held a Border Court, when a large number of international cases between the Bhils of Western Malwa and Rajputana were disposed of.

7. Gwalior Territory.—There are five pargannahs of this district within the Western Malwa limits, *viz.* Agar, Ujjain, Nimach, Shahjapore, and Mundeswar. Affairs in these have on the whole gone on satisfactorily, and my business relations with the different officials have been of a pleasant nature. Many changes have taken place amongst the Subahs and Magistrates consequent on the re-organization of the civil and criminal departments. Balbant Rao, the Subah of Agar, and Bapu Sakharam of Ujjain have respectively changed places. Inayatullah

Khan Bahadur, who for many years had been Subah at Nimach, has been transferred to the Jhansi district. This officer has invariably conducted his duties with much tact and discretion, and I trust, ere long, he may obtain from his Durbar some substantial recognition of his services.

8. A serious affray took place at Ujjain during the Mohurram Festival between the Hindus and Muhammadans, in which two lives were lost, and which was only put a stop to by the personal exertions of the Sir Subah Sir Michael Filose. The matter caused considerable excitement at the time, and a good deal of ill-feeling unfortunately sprang up. Active measures, it is hoped, will be taken at the next festival to prevent any revival of these faction disputes.

9. Indore.—Of this State there are sixteen pargannahs in this Agency, the most important of which are Mehidpore, Rampura and Naraingarh. Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining compliance with orders, the officials invariably waiting for instructions from their Durbar, even in the most trivial cases.

10. Pirawa.—Great improvement has taken place in the affairs of this district, chiefly owing to the removal of the late Nazim, who was most unpopular with the zemindars. The present Nazim, Abdul Samad Khan, is reported to be an efficient officer, who performs his duties in a satisfactory manner.

The survey of the pargannah has been carried out this year by Captain Pears, Settlement Officer, with a trained staff of surveyors. The field measurements of 131 villages have been completed, but some months must elapse before the data can be tabulated on which a permanent settlement can be drawn up. Meanwhile it is proposed by the Tonk Durbar to grant a summary settlement for 3 years.

The Rabi harvest in this district, unlike that of other places in Malwa, has been a remarkably good one, almost full crops of opium and wheat having been obtained.

11. Dewas.—There is little to notice with regard to the three pargannahs of this State. My business with them is merely in connection with criminal cases. Work has gone on smoothly, and no complaints of any serious nature have been brought to my notice.

12. Jaora.—The management of this State has much improved under the careful supervision of the Minister, Yar Mahomed Khan. The judicial administration has received more attention, and official business has been conducted on a more satisfactory system.

Financial affairs are also on a better footing. Upwards of 3 lakhs was paid to different creditors on account of debts due since 1884, leaving a sum of nearly 10 lakhs still to be liquidated.

With a view to effect further savings, His Highness the Nawab, acting on my advice, reduced the number of his military followers by 154, pensioning 124 sowars and sepoyes and 30 of his irregular troops, most of whom from age or ill health were useless for work, and in consequence a burden to the State.

The total number remaining under the head of Military is 287; these troops are employed as guards at Jaora and for police duty in different parts of the district.

The amount allowed for personal expenses of His Highness has, I regret to say, been again exceeded to the extent of R18,000, and this it will be necessary to recover from the allowance for the present year.

The accounts are regularly submitted to me every month, showing expenditure and receipts under some fifty different heads, and a careful check is kept on them by the Minister and Treasurer.

Owing to a partial failure of crops I anticipate only a surplus of 1 lakh this year towards payment of the State debt, and in drawing up the budget for the coming year it will be necessary to limit the expenditure on several heads.

Jaora contains much good land and the district is a rich one in many parts. There is no lack of cultivators, and with care a higher income will, it is hoped, be realizable.

Some of the discontented Thakurs of the Mulhaigarh district, who threw up their villages in 1883-84, have again taken leases and begun cultivating, but, as the remainder unwisely declined the liberal offer made them by the Durbar, their villages had necessarily to be leased to other farmers.

13. Ratlam.—The chief event of importance concerning this State during the year was the investiture of His Highness the Rajah with the insignia of the Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire at a Durbar held at Ratlam by the Agent to the Governor General for Central India on 2nd March last.

As a graceful acknowledgment of the honour so conferred on him, His Highness was pleased to grant a remission of revenue to the extent of R50,000. Owing to depression of trade and

agricultural failures, the finances of the State have not been as satisfactory as in previous years, but the Minister reports that, in spite of reduced income, it has not been found necessary to incur any debt.

His Highness Sir Ranjit Singh has enjoyed good health during the year, and continues to take an active part in the administration of his State, regularly allotting a certain portion of each day for the transaction of public business and hearing petitions from his subjects.

Six boundary disputes of long standing between this and the adjoining State of Sailana were satisfactorily settled by Lieutenant Melville, Boundary Officer; 22 still remain to be adjusted: 911 Civil and Revenue cases were disposed of in the State Courts, and 861 Criminal and petty miscellaneous cases. No case of dacoity occurred, and only one of highway robbery necessitating investigation on my part. The accused were arrested and being found guilty, were sentenced by me to imprisonment in the Ratlam Jail.

14. **Sailana.**—Affairs in this State have been carefully looked after by the Kamdar, Khushal Singh, who works steadily in the interests of his Chief and continues to retain his confidence.

Raja Dule Singh has suffered less from illness during the past year, and now interests himself much in State affairs, frequently holding Durbars and discussing freely with his Minister and other officials all matters of business concerning his Chiefship.

When visiting this place in the winter I was glad to be able to effect a reconciliation between the Chief and his adopted heir, Jiwant Singh of Semlia. The latter, who, for some months previous, had been residing at Indore, now lives at Sailana on good terms with the Chief. Since his adoption he has received an allowance of Rs6,000 annually from the Sailana State, to which hereafter he will have to look for maintenance, as his younger brother Chatter Singh, being of age, will shortly have to be put in possession of his hereditary village Semlia.

Sailana has this year for the first time had the right of collection of custom dues, owing to the arrangement made with the Ratlam Durbar last year. The income from same has not been as large as was originally hoped, but doubtless it will in time improve, and the chief seems satisfied with the arrangement. Some complaints were received early in the year regarding heavy taxation, but on enquiry it was found that the cesses were not higher than those in Ratlam and were not excessive. Under the present new system of each State levying its own customs; instead of sharing, as they formerly did, the local merchants trading between Sailana and Ratlam are unavoidably subjected to double taxes, and this unfortunately for them cannot well be remedied.

The accounts for the past year have been submitted and show a small surplus. The State is still in debt to the extent of Rs1,34,000, but endeavours are being made to reduce expenditure and to liquidate the debt as soon as practicable.

A durbar room and rest-house have recently been built here, the want of which have long been felt.

15. **Sitamau.**—Affairs here have gone on quietly. The Rajah, who succeeded to the gadi three years ago, is well disposed, and interested in the management of his State. His Kamdar, Bhawani Buksh, is a trustworthy official who has held that post for several years. The State is backward however, having no roads, school, dispensary, or jail. Prisoners are confined in a small lock-up, where more accommodation is much needed. When at Sitamau I drew the Chief's attention to the necessity of building a dispensary and jail, but, being hampered with debt, it is always a matter of great difficulty for him to obtain the necessary funds for any new buildings.

16. **Piploda.**—There is not much to mention regarding this small State. The dispute between this Thakur and Surwan regarding levy of Phalā still continues. The latter, however, assured me he was willing to pay any reasonable demand, so I trust now some amicable arrangement will shortly be effected.

17. **Guaranteed Thakurs.**—There are 19 of these, who hold villages chiefly from Scindia and Holkar under British guarantee. No changes amongst them have taken place during the year, and nothing has occurred worthy of notice, beyond an attempt by the Indore officials to assert their right to arrest persons from the guaranteed village of Lalgarh, which was directly at variance with the custom hitherto in force. This, on being brought to notice, was stopped by orders from the Agent to the Governor-General.

18. **Nimach Cantonment.**—The appointment of Cantonment Magistrate has been held throughout the year by Captain Alexander, of the Bombay Staff Corps. The usual report will be submitted separately. There have been no cases of murder or dacoity, but two cases of highway robbery took place on the road between the railway station and cantonment, in both of

which the offenders were captured and brought to justice. There were only three appeals in civil suits, in two of which the decision of the District Judge was upheld, and in the other the order was modified. In criminal cases there were 7 appeals, 5 sentences of which were confirmed, 1 was reversed, and 1 altered.

The strength of the Military force maintained at this station was less than it usually is owing to the absence of the Native Infantry Regiment in Burmah, a depot company only being quartered here. Changes were made in the Batteries of Artillery, and the 3d. Bombay Cavalry was replaced by the 2nd Bombay Lancers in February last.

19. Communications and Public Works.—Metalled roads from Agar to Susnair, 19 miles, and from Agar to Kanarh, 10 miles, on the Sarangpore road are progressing under the supervision of Mr. A. Macdonald, District Engineer. It is hoped that the Susnair road will be completed next cold season, but the construction of that to Sarangpore will necessarily take some time and prove a costly piece of work, bridging the Lukhunder river alone necessitating an expenditure of some lakhs of rupees. Skilled labour, such as masons, &c., is difficult to obtain, which much delays the construction of bridges and stone work.

A jail for 150 prisoners is being constructed at Mandesur, and a similar one is to be shortly put in hand at Agar, where it is most urgently needed, the prisoners of the Gwalior State being hitherto confined in a small cramped building inside the city quite unworthy of the name of a jail.

The city of Ujjain has been much improved; the streets being metalled, and where the houses allow of it, roads widened. These alterations were much wanted, and will prove a great boon to the inhabitants of that place.

20. Postal.—The mails and parcels have been carried in safety; no robberies having been reported during the year. The practice, however, of sending cash and valuables by the runners through uninhabited parts of the district is attended with much risk, if being difficult to ensure the mails being sufficiently escorted by the district road police.

21. Moghias.—This criminal tribe is gradually settling down and taking to agriculture, where land fit for cultivation has been assigned to them by the States. There are a large number in the Turana district of Indore, and it is satisfactory to learn that His Highness the Maharajah Holkar has lately sanctioned a sum of Rs 10,000/- to enable them to purchase ploughs, cattle, farming implements, &c., and to ensure the colony being fairly started.

22. Pathans.—Much attention has been paid during the year to the deportation of this class from Western Malwa. In January and February 158 men, who had no ostensible means of livelihood, were sent under escort by rail to Peshawar and thence forwarded to their homes on the frontier. There are upwards of 580 still living in the different States, not including those who reside in the Indore pargannahs, from which no lists have yet been received.

23. Irrigation.—No new works of this nature have been made, though the construction of bunds and tanks in different parts of the country would doubtless prove of great advantage to the cultivators. There are few tanks in Malwa, and irrigation is chiefly from wells.

24. Native Handicrafts.—There is nothing to add to the former list of manufactures, dyed cloths and copper utensils being the articles chiefly made in this part of the country.

25. Dispensaries.—The following are situated within the limits of this Agency:—

1. Agar		8. Sarangpore	Dewas.
2. Shahjapore		9. Jaora	
3. Barnagar	{	10. Ratlam	
4. Khachrode	Managed by the Gwalior	11. Sailana	
5. Mandesur	Durbar.		
6. Ujjain			
7. Nimach			

Those at Agar, Shahjapore, and Sarangpore are under the supervision of the Medical Officer at Agar. The work during the past year has been efficiently looked after by Surgeon Major Caldecott, of the Central India Horse, who reports that much good work has been done by the Native Doctors at all three dispensaries, especially at Shahjapore, where the attendance has much increased, and the Native Doctor Davidin appears to have gained the confidence of all classes. Already at that place, as well as at Sarangpore, a fair eye practice has been started, and these institutions are proving a great boon to the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts. Owing to the proximity of Agar to Indore and the want of suitable accommodation for inpatients at the dispensary here a very large practice cannot be expected. The necessity of providing more rooms has been brought to the notice of the Durbar, and it is hoped that a suitable building will shortly be constructed.

The other dispensaries are under the supervision of Dr. Keegan, Residency Surgeon at Indore, who doubtless in his report will give all particulars regarding their working.

The Dispensary at Khachrode is small and inconveniently situated : arrangements are being made for the erection of another building in a more suitable position.

A site has been selected for a dispensary at Sitamau which is much needed, and it is hoped that it will be completed this year.

25a. Education.—With the exception of the Ratlam College, very little attention is paid to this important Department throughout the Western Malwa States. In the large towns of Gwalior and Indore small schools exist, but hitherto they have not received much State help, and far more with advantage might be done in this matter; it is hoped that the attention of the Durbars will ere long be given to this subject.

At Ratlam a good college exists which till the beginning of this year was ably superintended by Mr. Sherring, now Head Master of the Ajmere Mayo College. His departure was a matter of regret, but was arranged by the Chief for financial reasons. His place has now been filled by the Second Master, and the attendance at the college is reported to be good.

At Jaora an efficient School Master is retained, but the attendance of scholars is very limited and irregular. Improvement in this matter will, it is hoped, take place during the present year.

At Sitamau and Sailana small schools exist, and at the latter place more attention has recently been paid to the subject. When I visited that town in the winter, I found some 50 boys attending, most of whom only studied Hindi, a few being taught English and Persian.

In the Agar Cantonment a school is maintained, at which the regimental boys and the sons of the inhabitants of the bazar regularly attend. This school was at my request inspected in October last by Mr. Johnstone, Principal of the Indore Residency College, who expressed himself much satisfied with the general efficiency and knowledge displayed by the boys. Much praise, he considered, was due to the Head Master, Mr. Jaduram Joshi, for his hard work and efficient teaching, and I am glad to be able to add my testimony to the same effect. The usual daily attendance is 29 in the English and 106 in the Vernacular Department. Three students were sent to Indore in March last, two of whom successfully passed the Central India Schools examination annually held there.

25b. Boundaries.—Only 6 cases have been settled during the past winter and upwards of 100 still remain for adjustment. The services of a special officer for settlement of boundaries in Western Malwa are most urgently needed, and it is hoped that such may be granted during the ensuing cold season.

An attempt was made to get some cases settled by Panchayat under the supervision of a Risaldar of the Central India Horse, but, owing to the feeling between the States, great difficulty was found in making contending parties come to terms, and only one case was so adjusted.

26. Studs.—There are five stallions maintained at Agar, *viz.* 3 horses and 2 Arab ponies. Of the former two are Arabs and the other a country-bred. Their services are much in demand by the zemindars of the district, but as the mares brought to them are usually half starved and neglected, the result is not very satisfactory.

At the annual fair held at Agar in March last about 100 horses, mares, and young stock were brought before the Committee. Prizes to a limited extent were given to the best colts and fillies, but the show of live stock was poor on the whole and not equal to that of former years.

AGAR;

The 31st May 1888.

H. M. BULLER, *Colonel,*

Political Agent, Western Malwa.

APPENDIX G.

No. 779, dated Sirdarpore, the 18th September 1888.

From—**LIEUT.-COLONEL W. J. W. MURIN**, Political Agent, Bhopawar,
To—**F. HENVEY**, Esq., C.S., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Indore.

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Bhopawar Agency for the year, 1887-88, and to express my regret at the delay in its transmission.

2. Major J. H. Newill held charge of the Agency till the 1st November, when on return from furlough I was directed to relieve him. I was much indebted to him for the very full notes which he kindly furnished me with, and which in an Agency broken up into so many States, Chiefships, and mingled jurisdictions were specially valuable.

3. Owing to the state of disrepair of the Agency House at Sirdarpore, the head-quarters were at Dhar till July, when, in consequence of there being no office accommodation, they were moved to Mhow. On my taking over charge they were re-transferred to Dhar, which I was asked by the Agent to the Governor General to consider the head-quarters till the erection of the new Agency sanctioned at Sirdarpore.

4. Major Newill paid flying visits to Jhabua, Sirdarpore, and (twice) Manpur in June, July, and September 1887. In the middle of December I started on tour, and after visiting, Manpur, where I was detained for some length of time owing to the report called for by Government on the new settlement and other work, proceeded to Mahesar and Mandesar, and after inspecting the Police arrangements along the Agra and Bombay road to the Khandesh border, struck westwards marching through Barwani, Chikalda, Kuksi, Ali Rajpur, Jobat and Jhabua. A stay was made at the capitals of the three larger Bhil States to take up matters pending, and to allow of visits to the Bhil tracts around and the reception of several of the smaller Chiefs, Sirdarpore being reached on the 21st April 1888.

CHAPTER I.

General Remarks.

5. No events that call for special remark occurred during the year. The Bhil population was quiet and contented, and the year one of peace. During the last three months there was a considerable increase of dacoity, attributable to the failure of the rain crop. The crime, however, whether in regard to loss of life, wounding, or plunder, was not of a serious type.

6. Season and crops.—The rainfall, as registered at the several stations in the Agency, was as follows:—

	Inches	Cents.		Inches	Cents.
Ali Rajpur	30	75	Jobat	38	36
Barwani	26	29	Manpur	51	15
Dhar	38	09	Sirdarpore	34	13
Jhabua	34	16			

Owing to excessive and continued rain in the middle of the season the rain crops, on which the bulk of the population and the Bhils principally depend for their year's support, were largely damaged suffering in parts as much as 50 per cent. Abnormal heavy rain early in November helped the rabi crop, the produce of which was a good one; though wheat and opium suffered somewhat in parts from blight and hail,—the latter in February of a very large size.

7. Health.—The general health throughout was good, with the exception of the usual malarious fever below the ghats from October till far into January. Cholera hung about parts of Indore, Dhar, Bagod, Jhabua, Ali Rajpur and Barwani from July till October, but nowhere assumed an aggravated form, the reported cases being 412, of which 224 were fatal.

8. Roads and Communications.—The metalled lines of road throughout the Agency are—

	Miles.
1. Agra and Bombay-Mhow to Khandesh border	88
2. Mhow towards Khandwa	36
3. Mhow towards Nimach	60
4. Branch from Ghata Bilod on No. 3 to Dhar and Sirdarpore	40
5. Dhar to Dudhi on No. 1	30

These, with the trestle bridge over the Narbada at Khalgat, were in good order, and the States and people are indebted to the officers of the Public Works Department for the care and supervision exercised over the first four.

9. The traffic, as registered at the Narbada on No. 1, was as follows:—

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Opium	Mds. 300	R 1,20,000	Mds. ...	R ...	Mds. 300	R 1,20,000
English manufactures	150	15,000	105	10,500	255	25,500
Country do,	1,005	50,250	975	48,750	1,980	99,000
Raw cotton	480	7,880	3,900	62,400	4,380	70,280
Coir	60	1,92,000	...	...	60	1,92,000
Fireworks	1,875	26,100	...	...	1,875	26,100
Grocery	17,505	1,21,952	13,700	70,686	31,205	1,92,638
Timber	7,245	7,245	2,880	2,880	10,125	10,125
Brass and copper vessels	135	5,400	300	12,000	435	17,400
Grain	38,270	1,01,167	4,710	9,120	42,980	1,10,287
TOTAL	67,025	6,46,994	26,570	2,16,336	93,595	8,63,330
TOTAL FOR 1886-87	48,562	4,34,883	15,762	1,82,772	64,324	6,17,655

A comparison with the returns for the preceding year shows that under Imports, goods moving northwards towards Mhow, opium and fireworks were nearly double, and grain and country manufactures three times what they were; raw cotton being 480 against 15 maunds; while there was a marked decrease in groceries and timber. Under Exports, goods passing southwards, there was a large increase in groceries and a decrease in grain.

10. A made road runs eastwards from Mandelsar to Barwai, 36 miles, through Indore Territory.

11. The principal cross country lines of communication are—

1. The old Malwa and Guzerat road from the Guzerat border through Ali Rajpur, Para of Jhabua, Tirla and Rajgarh of Gwalior to Sirdarpore.
2. A branch of the preceding from Ali Rajpur to Kuksi, whence it bifurcates to Barwani and to Dharampuri and Khalghat (Dhar), Barwani maintaining two trestle bridges over the Narbada.
3. Jhabua, Thandla (Jhabua), Pitlawad (Indore), to Ratlam.
4. Dhar north to Badnawar (Dhar).

As mentioned in last report the Agency management of Nos. 1 and 3 was withdrawn in February 1887, owing to transit dues having been abolished. They have relapsed into the same state as the others,—cross country tracks left to themselves and quite neglected, save on the passage of some official.

12. Sanitation.—Advantage was taken of the tour to press this subject—the observance of ordinary simple cleanliness in every-day life and its surroundings, and in regard to water for drinking,—on the attention of the local authorities, headmen, and people. In connection with this the Agency is indebted to Surgeon Major Duke, the Medical Officer, for reports furnished by him on the condition of some of the principal places.

13. Dispensaries.—There are 26 dispensaries which may be classed as those maintained by—

1. Government.—Manpur and Khalghat 2
2. Local Funds.—Sirdarpore and Khalghat 2
3. Native States and supervised by Agency Surgeon.—Jhabua 3, Ali Rajpur 1, Barwani 3, Jobat 1, Bakhtgarh 1, Bagod 1, Gwalior 1 11
4. Native States and not supervised.—Dhar 8, Indore 3 11

Whether the two separate dispensaries at Khalghat could not be advantageously united is a matter which will be considered.

The Agency hospital and dispensary at Sirdarpore is said to be doing well.

14. Many of the other dispensaries are referred to locally. Much might unquestionably be done to render those maintained by Native States and under Agency supervision more popular with States and people were the Native Doctors to consider themselves less as Government officials and more what they are, servants of the States by which they are paid, and were they to lay themselves out more to look after the sick and local surroundings. State dispensaries not supervised are too often ones merely in name and require the stimulus and support of a medical officer; but this is not likely to be accepted while supervised Native Doctors take up an independent position.

15. Post Offices.—The extension of the Money Order system to the Post Offices at Bag, Kuksi, Ali Rajpur, and Barwani is much desired locally. The line to Ali Rajpur runs through portions of Gwalior, Indore, Dhar and Ali Rajpur, which were addressed on the Postal Department enquiring whether Rs 200 could be safely transmitted along it. Ali Rajpur considers they might, Indore and Dhar are unwilling to accept the responsibility, while no reply has been received from Gwalior notwithstanding repeated reminders.

16. No mail robbery occurred during the year.

17. Telegraphs.—The only telegraph line is from Mhow through Dhar, 33 miles; to Sirdarpore, 25 miles. The former portion was opened in February 1882—the latter in August 1884. The number of messages received and despatched was respectively—

Dhar—1,779 and 1,643.

Sirdarpore—649 and 637.

The latter office is a very great official convenience.

CHAPTER II.

Manpur District (British).

18. Area.—The area of the district, according to the Revenue Survey lately carried out, is 60·8 sqr. miles, of which three-quarters may be said to be hilly.

The population by the census of February 1881 was 5,239, of whom 2,825 were Bhils, occupying 956 houses and 31 villages. The rough enumeration taken in March 1888 gave the population as 4,692, a difference explained by the absence annually in that month of a large number of the labouring class assisting in the harvest in Nimae.

19. Settlement.—The new assessment came into force on 1st April 1887. Under the previous 20 years' settlement of 1867, some villages were assessed under the Malguzari system, and the Bhil Paras under the ryotwari at a fixed charge per plough, the rates under both being very light. The whole district has now been brought under the ryotwari system, and

* Excluding "Siwai jama." the aggregate land revenue raised to Rs 12,425.* Although this is almost double the former income, the present rates are nearly half those levied in the adjoining territories of Gwalior and Indore. The Bhils have been assessed at a lighter rate than the other classes, and it is hoped that the recognised position now granted to each individual cultivator, and the large extent of good culturable land assigned round every village will tend gradually to wean them from their migratory habits

To First Assistant Agent, Governor-General, No. 101, dated 4th February 1888. and bind them to a settled life. A report on the history and settlement of the district was furnished in the supplementary note called for, and submitted with the letter marginally cited:

20. Forest.—The Forest conservancy arrangements introduced in 1884 have in no way realised the estimate formed, the net profit having varied from Rs 36 to a deficit; and it has been a matter of much regret that it has not been possible to depute an experienced officer of the Forest Department, as applied for. The whole question in Manpur as a Financial undertaking requires further and more accurate professional investigation.

21. The Commissariat Department was supplied with 1,169,287lb of grass, and the profit, Rs 1,754, shown as usual in the accounts of the current year.

22. Income and Expenditure.—The income and expenditure of the year were as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS		EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.		1886-87.	1887-88.
Land Revenue	5,910	7,644	Land Revenue	1,190	1,334
Sugar and Miscellaneous	3,985	4,848	Public Works	1,762	2,650
Akhari	3,691	3,673	Law and Justice	1,242	1,248
Stamps	744	641	Education	986	978
Law and Justice	48	129	Forest Establishment	1,391	1,392
Miscellaneous	47	...	Miscellaneous	8	...
Total Receipts	14,425	16,935	Total Expenditure	6,589	7,602
Opening balance	3,692	3,805	Remitted to Indore Treasury	6,134	6,000
GRAND TOTAL	18,117	20,740	Grass supplied to Commissariat Department, Mhow	1,599	2,009
			Closing balance	3,805	5,129
			GRAND TOTAL	18,117	20,740

23. The receipts exhibited an increase of R2,510 over those of the previous year, which was due to the larger income realised under the two heads of 'Land Revenue' and of Sayer and Miscellaneous, the former owing to the introduction of the new settlement, the latter to the greater sale and export of jungle produce.

24. The expenditure showed an increase of R1,015, due mainly to the sinking of new wells.

25. **Judicial.**—Of a total of 110 civil suits, 12 of which were pending, 80 of the value of R6,243 were disposed of at an average cost of R3-9-9 each, leaving 30 unsettled.

Offences.	Cases.	Implicated.
Receiving stolen property	...	...
Cattle and ordinary theft	2	2
Miscellaneous offences	39	49
TOTAL	41	51

The criminal statistics are given on the margin. Of the offenders convicted, 29 were fined and 7 were imprisoned.

26. **Public Works.**—The following works were executed :—

	R
Repairs to buildings	550
Do. roads	600
Do. wells	30
New wells	<u>1,470</u>
TOTAL	2,650

Three new wells were constructed, and one was purchased from a cultivator, 32 "kacha" wells belonging to ryots having fallen in. There were in the pargannah 189 wells, of which 61 belonged to Government.

27. **Schools.**—The three schools in the district had an average attendance of 102 against 104 in the year preceding, and cost R1,204. The school-house at Manpur is well situated, but presented a most discreditable appearance, the ceiling cloth torn and hanging down, no "daris" or mats, and the maps few and the worse for wear. I trust to note a marked improvement in both building and tuition on my next visit.

28. **Dispensary.**—Three thousand three hundred and forty-one patients are given as having been treated in the local dispensary, which cost R794: 81 persons were vaccinated; 76 successfully.

29. The village of Manpur on my visit to it was filthy in the extreme, and no parts were worse than the narrow gorge in which the small stream flows through the village immediately under the dispensary, where refuse, filth, and sweepings had been flung. The Hospital Assistant Liakat Husein was conducting his duties in a most unsatisfactory manner, and was little more than a mere name in the place. His transfer was strongly urged.

30. **Post Office.**—The number of issues from the post office increased 50 per cent.

31. **Season.**—The rainfall registered 51.15 inches against 39.85 the preceding year. The kharif crops suffered to a small extent owing to excessive rainfall. The rabi outturn was almost equal to the average, but opium, owing to rain in February, was somewhat damaged.

The general health was good.

32. **The Kamasdar.**—The Kamasdar, Asad Khan, has worked well, but I would repeat the opinion expressed in the report already alluded to, that with the increase in revenue a more experienced and better paid officer should be appointed.

CHAPTER III.

Native States.

DHAR.

33. The year was marked in most of the pargannahs by excessive rainfall, both in Dhar 38.9 the regular monsoon and in November. The former damaged Nimanpur 40.6 the kharif crops in parts seriously, but with the latter gave Badnawar 30.6 every promise of an extra good rabi. This was not altogether fulfilled owing to hail and blight in February. In Kuksi, however, a small outlying piece of territory on the north of the Narbada, the fall was only 21.9 inches. Prices of food-grains were higher than the year previous. The general health was good.

34. **The Chief.**—The Maharajah's half-brother, Sambhaji Rao, Puar of Malthan, in the Dekkan, and the latter's mother, Tai Sahiba, to both of whom His Highness is much attached and most liberal, continued to reside with him.

The Rajah of Dewas, Junior Branch, spent four months at Dhar with the Maharajah, leaving in June 1887.

In March 1888 Sir Lepel Griffin paid private visits to Dhar and Mandu.

35. Administration.—In December the Dewan Pundit Damodar Raghunath was relieved of office, which he had held for three years, and the former Dewan Pundit, Gopal Wishwas Rao, was re-appointed. I have not had the pleasure of meeting the latter, but can endorse the testimony borne by my predecessors to the ability and loyalty with which the former served his master.

36. In November considerable complaint was excited owing to a system of Police inspection and examination, to which travellers passing along the high road, when entering or leaving Dhar for Mhow, were subjected in connection with certain libellous placards issued against the Chief, but on representation being made it was withdrawn.

37. A considerable increase of dacoity occurred during the later months of the year, largely due, as already mentioned, to the failure of the rain crops.

38. It was again hoped that the Maharajah would make a tour in his districts, several of which have not been visited for a lengthened period of years and require attention. It was hoped, too, personal intercourse would have tended to improve relations with the eight guaranteed Thakurs and Bhumias over whom the Durbar has been accorded civil and criminal jurisdiction.

39. Revenue.—For facility of work, the Naib Kamasdar of Thikri and Balkhet under the Kamasdar of Dharampuri was appointed a separate Kamasdar. Outstanding revenue arrears were recovered to the extent of Rs 17,000 in the Dhar, and Rs 6,000 in the Badnawar Pargannahs.

40. Judicial.—The Nazim Adalat, the lowest Civil Court, was accorded the powers of a

CASES.	Number.	Value.
Pending Filed	1,086 2,065	Not given 1,45,745
Decided	TOTAL 8,151 739	Not given. Ditto.
Remaining	2,412	Not given.

41. The Criminal work is thus given—

CASES.	Murder.	Attempt to murder	Crimes not amounting to murder.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House breaking.	Theft.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
Sentenced									
Acquitted or otherwise disposed of	3 ...	2 ...	... 3	6 ...	5 1	49 30	152 41	438 825	655 900
TOTAL	3	2	3	6	6	79	193	1,263	1,555

Of 26 appeals 25 were decided.

42. Jail.—There were 91 prisoners at the commencement, and 107 at the close of the year. Of the latter, 9 were females. Their health was generally good—3 died.

43. Dacoities.—The following is a return of the dacoities reported:—

Cases .	VALUE OF PROPERTY.			PERSONS		DAICOITS.				
	Number.	Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Not arrested.
	27	2,452	54	2	14	197	4	1	2	193

44. Police.—There is considerable room for improvement in the Police, as this return and the failure to trace the offenders show.

The extra force of 17 sowars and 30 foot was maintained throughout the year in the Nimaupur district with a view to assist in the operations against Tantia Tibil.

Twelve vagrant Wallayatis were apprehended and forwarded by the State to the Agency for deportation.

45. **Moghias.**—Sixty-seven registered Moghias were residing in Khalsa and non-guaranteed Thakur's villages, and were provided with 1,137 bighas of land, 335 of which had been granted during the year.

46. **Guaranteed Thakurates and Bhumiats.**—Ramchandra Chintaman Dike, a Judicial Officer, was appointed Superintendent for affairs connected with the eight guaranteed Thakurates and Bhumiats over which the Durbar's jurisdiction has been recognised.

47. **Finances.**—The accounts of income and expenditure forwarded are for the Fasli year 1294, which at Dhar ended on the 5th June 1887. They are given in Appendix I, and may be summarised as :—

	Hali	R
Income	8,01,402
Expenditure	6,91,634
Balance	1,09,768

This does not include the Khasgi or private personal account.

On 1st March 1888 the balance was R5,82,599, of which R4,95,000 were in Government Paper.

48. **Copper Currency.**—To provide greater facility of exchange, R22,756-2 in copper currency were obtained from the Government of India in January 1888. The coins are of the same weight and device as those of Government, save that on the reverse "Dhar State" has been substituted for "India." They will thus be legal tender in British India.

49. **Public Works.**—Now information is given on this head. Seven new wells were sunk and twenty repaired at a cost of R4,342. One tank was dug for R563, and four were deepened for R525.

50. **Education.**—The State maintained one high school and one girls' school at Dhar, and 16 ordinary schools in the districts at a cost of R8,702. The average daily attendance was —boys 749 and girls 23. Thirteen private institutions are also said to have existed with 325 pupils. The Dhar High School is accommodated in an excellent building and teaches Sanskrit, English, Urdu, Hindi and Marathi. The attendance was 88. Four students who went up for the Calcutta Entrance Examination passed successfully, as did also 13 out of 15, who competed for the Central India Schools Examination. Three of the latter were awarded scholarships, aggregating R19, for one year.

1 Medicine—Bombay.
1 Engineering—Poona.
6 Arts—Poona and Indore. The State also supported 8 students qualifying for different professions.

51. **Dispensaries.**—Eight dispensaries were supported at cost of R6,857; R29,676 persons are entered as having been treated, of whom 24,298 were relieved, 72 died, 4,880 absented themselves and 426 remained. Some of these institutions are little more than ones in name.

Two hundred and thirty-five children are stated to have been vaccinated, 145 successfully,—a very inadequate number for the population.

JHABUA.

52. This State continued to be the cause of anxiety and trouble. The Rajah, counselled by three or four disreputable hangers-on, is reckless in his acts and extravagant in his personal expenses, neither caring whence funds come nor what fresh debt is incurred, nor what arrears or charges remain unpaid. Throughout the year his efforts have been directed to getting rid of the Dewan, and intrigues with this view have been persistently carried on with Guzerattis and Chiefs across the border. In May His Highness was personally addressed as to the state of things, the complaints, the parties about him, and his expenditure. In June he wrote he had dismissed the Dewan and appointed a Guzeratti Vakil of Dohad. On coming into Sirdarpore he was informed that the Agent to the Governor-General could not permit the dismissal, and was seriously counselled. He was reconciled to the Dewan and promised to dismiss the Guzeratti. On return home, however, he recommenced and continued to plot actively against the Dewan. Shortly after my receiving charge, a time probably considered opportune, a Guzeratti by name Pran Jiwan appeared at Indore with a kharita to the Agent to the Governor-General, intimating that the Chief had dismissed the Dewan and appointed the bearer in his room.

53. In September 1887 Balwant Rao Goray, a person of respectable family, was with the Chief's consent and the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General selected by the Agency for the Naib Dewanship, which had been vacant since the death, in the year previous, of the late incumbent, Munshi Nasiruddin Khan. In October a State Treasurer was established by the

opening at Jhabua of a branch of the Firm of Seths Ganeshdas Kishnaji. Under the terms agreed on between the Firm and the Chief, and approved by the Agent to the Governor-General, a copy of the Budget for the year, signed by the Chief and Dewan, and countersigned by the Political Agent, is to be given to the Firm, in accordance with which payments are to be regulated. The year under review, however, expired without this being done: and it was not till May last after my visit to Jhabua that the Budget for 1888-89 was settled and finished. It is hoped that the arrangement will tend to check undue expenditure, and to ensure the regular payment of State establishments and servants.

54. The Dewan.—I concur in my predecessors' estimate of the Dewan, Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji. He is able, energetic, and loyal, with much influence among the Bhils, whose crimes, disputes, and grievances he personally enquires into on the spot. His position is a very difficult one.

55. Relations with the Jaghirdars were satisfactory, save with the Thakur Kuber Singh of Bori, whose refractory attitude continued to be complained of.

56. Finances.—An abstract of the year's receipts and disbursements is given in enclosure II. It may be summarised as follows:—

This shows an actual deficit of R2,743. But State establishments and charges for the year, amounting to R16,925, were not paid, thus raising the deficit to R19,668.

57. The Chief's personal allowance, fixed at R\$5,000, was again exceeded by R5,512, drawn from the Treasury, while servants' pay and personal charges amounting to R7,135, were left undischarged making the total fresh liabilities at the close of the year R26,999.

58. Under current expenditure a sum of Rs. 5,894 of the Rs. 7,172 payable annually to the Indore State was not met. This however was due to a claim on the part of Jhabua for its remission, as representing compensation for transit dues now everywhere abolished, in a former exchange of territory :—the question is under reference.

59. Debts.—As stated in paragraph 50 of last year's report, the debts at the close of the year, including R\$30,311 fresh liabilities, were R\$1,15,051. Of these, as shown above, R\$28,413 were liquidated during the year, and R\$26,999 fresh ones incurred; thus leaving R\$1,13,637 due at the close of the year.

60. Judicial.—Two hundred and forty-nine Civil cases were pending at the commencement of the year, and 527 filed during it, making a total of 776. Of these, 682 were decided.

Offenses.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decided	Balance.
Culpable homicide	4	8	12	8	4
Dacoity	2	5	7	3	4
Robbery	2	10	12	11	1
Arson and mischief	1	..	1	..	1
Attempt at suicide	2	9	11	11	..
Miscellaneous	180	486	666	608	58
Total	191	518	709	641	68

leaving a balance of 94. The Criminal statistics are given on the margin. No murder cases were filed. Homicides and da-coity show an increase respectively of 2 and 4 over the previous year. The new Naib.Dewan has not had much experience of judicial work, but is favourably reported on by the Dewan.

61. Jail.—The average daily number of prisoners in the Jail was 25·16, the average cost per head being R54. A new building is under construction as a jail, and will be finished during the year.

62. Dispensaries.—The State supports three dispensaries, at Jhabua, Thandla, and Ranapur, at a cost of R4,050. They are shown to have afforded relief to 12,833 persons, of whom 11,754 were cured, 719 left, 77 died, and 283 remained under treatment: 19 and 691 major and minor operations were performed; 579 persons were vaccinated.

63. Sanitation.—A report on the sanitary condition of the town of Jhabua, a very filthy one, was prepared by the Agency Surgeon; and during my stay the question with that of the water-supply for drinking was gone into, the Dewan entering actively into it. He reports that a small conservancy establishment, with carts, has been started.

64. Schools.—Education is at a low ebb. The State maintains four schools, with an average daily attendance entered as 198 pupils, and costing R964. Tuition consists of elementary Hindi in those of Ranapur and Rambhapur. Simple Arithmetic and Geography are added at Thandla, and Arithmetic, Geography, and History at Jhabua. The last had further a Sanskrit class, with 26 pupils. At the Jhabua School, which I examined, the teachers complained much of the early age at which the pupils were withdrawn. A class by themselves of 7 Bhil boys was interesting,—some being fairly advanced. All, however, were the sons of the Chief's servants, chiefly syces, none being from the ordinary outside classes or the large detachment of the Bhil corps quartered there.

65. Seasons and Crops.—The rainfall at Jhabua was 34·16 against 22·43 inches the year previous, and owing to its heaviness in the middle of the season, half the jowar and makka and small food-grains was lost. Wheat was up to the average, opium suffering from cold. The Jhabua Bhils are better cultivators than their brethren in Ali Rajpur and Barwani, and owing to the rabi yield the loss in the Kharif crop and rise in the price of jowar and makka did not affect them as it did those elsewhere.

66. Health.—Fever was prevalent during the last three months of 1887. Sixty-four cases of cholera occurred at Jhabua and Ranapur in August, of which 29 were fatal; otherwise the general health was good.

The rough enumeration of the year gave the population as 97,185, of whom 65,229 were Bhils and 12,096 Bhilalas. According to the census of 1881, the population was 93,406, of whom 48,531 were Bhils. The Bhilalas were not given separately.

ALI RAJPUR.

67. Affairs in this State progressed quietly under the kindly rule of the Superintendent, Thakur Jowan Sing, of Jhaknaoda.

The Bhil and Bhilala population were contented, though in accordance with their roving nature and superstitious spirit, there was the usual individual migration to and from other territory. The Thakur continued his efforts, mentioned last year, to induce them to avail themselves of the fertility of the soil by improved cultivation and the use of irrigation, not merely as a benefit to themselves and the revenue, but to try and bind them to one spot. Their natural indolence of character, however, encouraged by the yield of the Mhowa and Chironji trees which grow in abundance, and by the system of "pagras," or liberal remissions for a term of years to new settlers, universally in force through the States and Chiefships, makes the endeavour a difficult one.

68. Population.—The census of 1881 exhibited the population as 56,827, of whom 18,951 were Bhils, Bhilalas being included among the 'miscellaneous Hindu castes.' The annual computation for the year gave the population as 56,827, and Bhils and Bhilalas as 51,827, of whom Bhilalas were estimated at five-eighths.

69. Forest.—The continued indiscriminate clearance of wood and jungle is making itself felt, and the Superintendent is considering what steps are possible as a commencement to gradually introducing some system of preserved areas. He is thoroughly alive to the care and judicious handling the subject will require.

70. Finances.—An abstract of the income and expenditure of the year is attached in enclosure III and may be thus shown—

	R	R
Ordinary receipts	86,727	
In hand	12,683	99,410
Ordinary disbursements	74,910	
Debts liquidated	8,000	82,910
BALANCE		<u>16,500</u>

The small increase, Rs 3,729 under Receipts, as compared with the previous year, was due to larger amount of marriage cess collected, the decrease of Rs 4,736 in ordinary expenditure to there having been no marriages in the family of the Chief.

71. Land Revenue.—Land revenue showed a slight decrease, Rs 986, caused partly by remissions, partly by a decrease in ploughs on which the rates are levied. In the 6,888 ploughs at the commencement of the year, there was a decrease of 797 owing to remissions and emigration, compensated in part by 630 new ones, chiefly those of fresh settlers.

333 remitted.
464 emigrated.

72. Abkari.—The Abkari system, introduced after the Bhil rising, of either giving leases to Kalals and Patels when applied for, or levying a house-tax, continued to give satisfaction. Owing to little competition there was a slight decrease under this head.

73. Customs.—The fall of Rs 2,859, under Customs receipts, was due to the abolition of transit dues; this abolition has raised certain questions as to the definition of exports and imports, and the local haks or rights of Tarvis, which are being taken up.

74. The increase Rs 4,358 in expenditure, under 'Law and Justice,' was caused by a payment for prisoners in the Andamans.

75. Debts.—The debts at the beginning of the year were Rs 79,435, of which Rs 57,000 were due to Government on account of nazzarana on the present Chief's succession by adoption. Of the latter, Rs 8,000 were paid, leaving the total Rs 71,435. The impending marriage of the late Chief's remaining daughter was the reason why, with a considerable sum to the good, more was not paid in this respect.

76. Judicial.—Of 72 Civil suits of a value of Rs 1,711 pending and instituted, 60 of a value of Rs 7,317 were decided, leaving 12 of a value of Rs 24,394. The large value is due to a suit filed for Rs 22,057.

OFFENCES.	Pending.	Filed.	TOTAL.	Decided.	Pending at close.
Culpable homicide . . .	2	7	9	7	2
Dacoity . . .	1	1	2	2	...
Receiving stolen property . . .	...	8	8	8	...
Railway robbery . . .	...	1	1	1	...
Cattle and other theft . . .	1	71	72	71	1
Miscellaneous . . .	...	80	80	80	..
TOTAL . . .	4	168	172	169	3

The Criminal statistics are given on the margin. In the 169 cases, 242 persons were convicted, of whom 63 were imprisoned, 177 fined and 2 whipped.

77. Jail.—The average daily number of prisoners was 31, whose average annual cost per head was Rs 55-2-1.

78. Education.—Four schools were maintained, at Ali Rajpur, Nagpur, Bhabra, and Sorwa, at a cost of Rs 981. The average daily attendance was 125. Of these 17 were Bhils and Bhilalas, to encourage whom Rs 101 were given in small scholarships. As in Jhabua, education is very backward. The school-house at Ali Rajpur is a good one, and there was a fair attendance on my visits, but the two teachers were quite unequal to the number.

79. Dispensary.—Three thousand two hundred and thirteen persons are given as having availed themselves of the dispensary, of whom 3,140 were relieved, 69 absented themselves and 4 died: 103 children were successfully vaccinated in Ali Rajpur itself, but no returns were received of the work done in the districts. The total cost was Rs 1,792.

80. Post Office.—The extension of the Money Order system to Ali Rajpur would be a great boon.

81. Season.—The rainfall was 30.75 against 39.75 inches in the year preceding. As elsewhere, owing to excessive rain in the middle of the season, makka, bajra and the small grains suffered severely. The abundant produce of the Mhowa and Chironji, however, made this less felt. The wheat crop was good, though damaged by hail in February.

82. Prices.—Prices were considerably higher than the year before, though lower again than the two preceding that.

83. Health.—Fever was prevalent in the last three months of 1887. Otherwise, the general health was good.

84. The Chief.—Rana Wajey Sing continued his studies during the year at the Indore College, but returned home shortly after its close.

BARWANI.

85. This State, owing to its long and careful management by the late Khan Bahadur Mahomed Najaf Khan, is in many ways considerably in advance of the two preceding ones.

* Paras. 6 and 72.

The state of things mentioned in last year's report* continued. The Chief Rana, Indarjit Sing, who is weak, concerned prin-

cipally with the increase of his private funds, and swayed by any one at the moment about him, became more and more antagonistic to the Dewan Pundit Sham Narain. Matters came to such a pass that the Political Agent was compelled in May to invite His Highness to visit him with the Dewan at Dhar and to counsel him seriously.

[†]To first Assistant Agent, Governor-General, No. 564, dated 17th June 1887. As reported[†] at the time, measures for the better regulation of the administration and finances were adopted, and the

powers of the Dewan defined. On return, however, to Barwani no improvement occurred in the Chief's relations with the Dewan, and in August the latter resigned, being relieved in October by Moonshi Chandipershad, late Dewan of Chatarpur, who was selected by the Agent to the Governor-General for the post. In December the Chief proceeded to Guzerat, partly in connection with a vow and partly on a visit to his nephew, the Chief of Baria, entrusting the administration during his absence to the new Dewan. On my arrival at Barwani in the end of February he returned home. He was on the best of terms with the Dewan, who was doing his utmost to gain the Chief's confidence, and had been, and was, working hard to bring matters right and clear off arrears. Party feeling, though quiescent, had been very high. Upwards of three weeks were spent by me at Barwani with a view to assisting a settlement of matters and in making flying visits about. At Pati in the Satpuras, I met a large number of the Naiks and Bhil headmen, who were contented. Several brought up the difficulty beginning to be experienced by them, depending, as they do so much, on jungle produce, from the increasing denudation of the country side of wood. Attention was invited to this question. On leaving there appeared every reason to hope that things would go well, but the Dewan was not sanguine. Shortly after my departure His Highness proceeded to Bombay, where he was still absent at the close of the year.

86. Population.—The census of 1881 gave the population of the State as 56,445, of whom 8,605 were Bhils; Bhilalas being shown under "Miscellaneous Hindu Caste." The rough annual computation of the year gave the numbers respectively as 61,436 and 7,523.

87. Finances.—An abstract of the Income and Expenditure is given in enclosure IV. It may be summarised as :—

	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Opening balance . . . . .	. . . . .	50,244
Ordinary receipts	1,55,405	
Interest on Government Paper	3,798	
	<u>1,59,203</u>	
	2,09,447	
Ordinary expenditure	1,44,174	
	<u>1,65,273.</u>	
Closing balance	65,273.	

As compared with last year the Receipts show a slight increase—the Expenditure a small decrease.

The State is fortunate, owing to the careful management alluded to, in possessing two and a half lacs of rupees in Government Paper.

88. Land Revenue.—There was an increase of R9,059 in the land revenue due to the realization of full rental for lands in the Jalgon pargannah and the reclamation of land in Silawad and Pati.

89. Customs.—The decrease under Customs receipts (R8,729) was owing to the abolition of transit dues and to forest conservancy as last year.

90. Forest.—The ruthless clearing of the hillsides and country of wood and jungle had again, early in 1887, been earnestly pressed on attention, and a simple set of rules had been drawn up by the late Dewan, approved of by the Chief, and issued at the commencement of the year. No action, however, was taken on them.

91. Judicial.—Including cases pending, 938 Civil suits, of a value of R1,69,794, were filed, of which 810, representing R99,124, were disposed of. Of 34 appeals, 4 were up-held and 1 was reversed, leaving 29 pending. R18,553 were recovered in execution of decrees.

The 243 Criminal cases which came up, involving 464 offenders, were decided, leaving none pending. Four hundred and forty-two persons were convicted, of whom 345 were fined, 94 sentenced to imprisonment, and 3 whipped. No serious crime was reported. The population is said to be less prone than in Jhabua and Ali Rajpur to drink, the chief cause of crime.

92. Jail.—The jail, built in 1885, at a cost of R18,261, is an excellent one. The average number of prisoners was 31, of whom 26 remained at the close of the year. Their average cost was R40-9-1.

93. Public Works.—The expenditure is thus classed :—

Chief's Palace and gateway	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R
Dharamsals, thanas, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14,123
Wells and tanks	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,308
Repairs to roads	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,682
Repairs to buildings	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,611
2 trestle bridges across Narbada	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,013
Contingencies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,636
												1,748
											The aggregate rupees	31,121

represented one fifth of the income. Of this, however, nearly one-half was spent on the Chief's residence, the work being far from satisfactory and requiring proper supervision.

94. Irrigation.—The new Dewan, Munshi Chandipershad, has shown considerable interest in irrigation, and works estimated at R7,400 were projected and taken in hand.

95. Schools.—Seven schools, with a staff of 20 teachers and 464 pupils as per margin,

SCHOOLS.	Teachers.	PUPILS.
1 Barwani	9	212
1 Rajpur	6	148
5 District	5	104
7 Schools	20	464

were maintained at a cost of R3,908. At Barwani, English up to the 2nd class of Central India Schools, Sanskrit, Urdu, and Hindi, are taught; at Rajpur, English up to the 4th class, Urdu and Hindu; and in the District Schools, elementary Hindi. The schools at Barwani, Rajpur, and Anjar were examined by me. There

were schools for girls at the two first places, attended by 15 children. The Barwani School-house is a capital building, and the teaching was the best of any of the schools I visited out of a large centre. The Head Master had been mixed up in the late intrigues and was under suspension, but the English and Persian Masters seemed specially to have their work at heart, and the more intelligent answers of the children throughout showed evident pains-taking.

96. Dispensaries.—The State supports dispensaries at Barwani, Rajpur, and Pansemal. Seventeen thousand six hundred and sixty-five persons are stated to have been admitted, of whom 17,598 were relieved and 67 died. Nine hundred and seventy-eight children were successfully vaccinated. The cost was R8,758.

97. Post Office.—As elsewhere, the extension of the Money Order system is a desideratum.

98. Season.—The rainfall during the year was 26.29, against 18.80, inches in the previous one. For the same reason as elsewhere, though in a less degree, the rain crops suffered to some extent, but the spring crops yielded well.

99. Prices.—Prices were considerably lower than in the year previous, and grain was largely purchased in, and exported from the State.

100. Health.—One hundred and thirty-two cases of cholera, of which 88 proved fatal, were reported in the Rajpur Pargannah in September and October. Fever was prevalent in the three months succeeding the rains; otherwise the public health was good.

JOBAT.

101. The receipts and disbursements of the year were :—

In hand	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	R	R
Ordinary receipts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,773	
										18,047	
Ordinary expenditure	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		23,420
Debts paid	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16,518	
										1,976	
											18,494
BALANCE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		4,926

The receipts showed a decrease of R1,973, due partly to the abolition of transit duties, and partly to a sum of R1,166, remitted by a creditor having been shown last year on the credit side.

102. Debts.—The debts which bear no interest have been reduced to R13,671.

103. Population.—The population, as roughly enumerated, was 10,929, an increase of 1,542 over the census of 1881. Their health, with the exception of the usual fever in the months after the monsoon, was good.

104. Dispensary.—During the year 1,416 persons were admitted, of whom 1,377 were cured, 3 died, and 19 left, 17 remaining under treatment. Two hundred and fifty-four children were vaccinated.

105. The Chief.—The young Rana Sarup Sing is intelligent and fond of out-of-door sports. The Kamdar, Wamon Rao, who continued to manage the Chiefship satisfactorily, associated him as much as possible in the current work.

MATHWAR.

106. This is a small wild Chiefship on the northern bank of the Nerbada. The Thakur Ranjit Sing came into Ali Rajpur to see me in April last. He gave his gross income as Rs 2,130 and expenditure as Rs 1,389. When entrusted with the charge of his estate in 1883, they were respectively Rs 3,571 and Rs 3,122. The decrease he ascribed to emigration of Bhils.

The population he computed at Rs 1,200 families, Bhils and Bhilalas, with a few Rajputs. There was not, he mentioned, a single Banya or well on the estate. Water is obtained from holes dug in the beds of nala.

KATHIWARA.

107. The Thakur Bahadur Sing also met me at Ali Rajpur, from which his estate lies 16 miles to the north-west. He gave his receipts as Rs 3,861 and expenditure as about the same. I find he gave the former in 1881 as Rs 7,000.

RATANMAL.

108. This petty estate continues to be managed by the Dowager Thakurani in the interests of her only son, Dhirup Sing, now 10 years old. The income is given as Rs 1,090, the expenditure as Rs 1,014.

109. A cruel dacoity attended by a double murder was perpetrated near the village of Kanjeta, where she resides, on the 16th March, by some 16 Bhils belonging to Baria and other places across the border in the Rewa Kantha, several of whom have been arrested.

BAGOD—DEWAS.

110. This pargannah lies to the east of, but is separated from, Manpur by a ridge of hills. The returns show a population of 4,945 souls, with 367 tiled and 595 thatched houses, 951 ploughs and 418 wells. The area by the Topographical Survey Map is 74 square miles. The present 20 years' settlement will expire in 1890. Some villages are already falling in and adding to the revenue.

111. Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts for the year amounted to Rs 9,400, and the expenditure to Rs 3,969. The surplus of Rs 5,431 was, as usual, paid to the Dewas State.

112. Road.—A road has been projected to join Padlia, the head-quarters of the pargannah, with the Balwara station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 14 miles north-east. Three miles have been constructed.

113. Schools.—The schools at Padlia and Bagod in which Hindi is taught were attended by 36 pupils.

114. Dispensary.—In the dispensary at the former place 2,084 persons were treated, of whom 22 died.

115. Season.—The rainfall was somewhat above the average. The Kharif crop suffered much from there being no break in the middle of the rains. The rabi was an average one.

116. Health.—Forty-three cases of cholera, of which 13 were fatal, occurred in August and September. Otherwise the health was good.

117. Kamasdar.—The Kamasdar, Kishenlal, is hard-working and pains-taking.

GUARANTEED THAKURS.

118. Multhan, Bakhtgarh, and Dotria do not call for special remark. Complaints continued to be received as to the non-settlement of his debts by the first. The health of the second, Mandloi Partab Sing, was indifferent. He was unable personally to attend to work, which he entrusted to his uncle Chen Sing.

At the close of the year there were in Multhan 56 registered Moghias, holding 1,059½ bighas of land, and in Bakhtgarh 76, holding 1,020 bighas.

KACHI BARODA.

119. The ill-feeling between the Thakur Dallel Sing and his eldest son Zalim Sing continued through the year, and towards the end of the year became very bitter. They were both sent for to head-quarters on my return from tour, and a reconciliation was, it is hoped, effected. There were 42 registered Moghias at the close of the year, holding 177 bighas of land.

GUARANTEED BHUMIAS.

120. The Bhumias of Mota and Chota Barkhera, Jannia, Garhi, and Rajgarh appear to have managed their estates satisfactorily.

Complaints continued to be received of Daryao Sing Bhumia of Nimkhera. The Kamdar, Damodar Martand, retired towards the close of the year, and the Bhumia has promised to select a respectable person as his successor.

BHUMIAS UNDER MANAGEMENT.

121. Kali Baori—

	<i>R</i>
Balance in hand	1,511
Receipts	5,489
	<u>TOTAL</u> . . .
	7,000
Ordinary expenditure	4,547
Tuccavi advances	517
	<u>TOTAL</u> . . .
	5,064
Balance	<u>1,936</u>

The estate is now free from debt, and the question of entrusting the management to the Bhumia Sher Sing, 29 years of age, will be considered in the cold weather.

122. Bharudpura—

	<i>R</i>	<i>R'</i>
Balance on 1st April 1887	156	
Ordinary receipts	3,345	
		3,501
Ordinary expenditure		3,475
Balance on 1st April 1888		26

Nothing was paid towards the liquidation of debts, R340 Land revenue not having been realised owing to a bad season. The liabilities are now R759, to which have to be added R200, being tribute due to Indore, but withheld owing to that Durbar's refusal to pay Bhett Ghugri dues. The management was undertaken at the request of the Bhumia in December 1875. The debts were then R4,297, and would have been cleared off ere this had it not been for the frequent marriages and deaths in the family. The Bhumia has asked to be re-invested with authority.

His brother, Dowlat Sing, who was charged with dacoity and escaped from confinement in December 1884, is still at large.

123. Kotideh—

	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Balance in hand	260	
Receipts	1,142	
		1,402
Ordinary	Expenditure.	
Liquidation of debts	1,158	
	133	
		1,291
Balance in hand		<u>111</u>

The debts on the same date amounted to R217, plus R16 due to Dhar Durbar.

124. Chiktiabar—

	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Balance in hand	1	
Receipts	726	
		727

Expenditure.

	R	R
Ordinary	693	
Payment of debt	25	
	<hr/>	
Balance in hand	718	
	<hr/>	9

The debt on the same date being R76.

CHAPTER IV.

The Agency.

125. Military.—No changes were made in the strength of the detachments of the Malwa-Bhil Corps stationed in the Bhil country, which were as per margin. They were visited by Lieutenant-Colonel Ransford in January, and by myself when on tour, and due arrangements made for the proper housing of the men.

OUTPOSTS.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Privates.	TOTAL.
Jhabua	2	7	36	45
Ali Rajpur	2	10	48	60
Barwani . . . . .	...	3	12	15
I'ati (Barwani)	1	5	24	30
Silawad (do.)	1	2	12	15
Jobat . . . . .	...	3	12	15
TOTAL	6	30	144	180

With reference to paragraph 21 of last year's report, arrangements have been made with the Officer Commanding for the furnishment by the Native Officers in Command of weekly reports of the general state of things.

126. Judicial.—The following tables summarise the Civil and Criminal work disposed of in the Political Agent's Court, detailed returns of which are attached:—

CIVIL.		Number.	Value.
Pending		12	R 612
Filed		98	7,789
	TOTAL	110	8,401
Settled		80	3,452
Remaining		30	4,949

Criminal.

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Case incl. pending.	Persons implicated.	Convict-ed.	Acquit-ted.	Trans-ported.	Impris-oned.	Fined.	TOTAL.
Murder and attempted murder	1	1	1	...	1	..	...	..
Culpable homicide	5	7	3	4	...	3	...	..
Dacoity	2	4	4	...	...	4	..	..
Highway robbery	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	..
Cattle and ordinary theft	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	..
Miscellaneous	3	3	2	...	...	2	...	1
TOTAL	14	19	13	5	1	12	...	1

Thirty-eight criminal cases were decided by the Officer Commanding the Malwa-Bhil Corps, who is invested with the powers of a 3rd class Magistrate at Sirdarpore. No appeals were received.

127. Jail.—The average number of prisoners in the jail at Sirdarpore was 15.

128. Chikli Police.—No suitable person has yet been found to fill the post of Superintendent of the Agency Police.

Deputy Road Superintendent
Head Constables
Naiks
Constables
R5,098 per annum.

129. Bombay and Agra Road Police.—The Police Force for the protection of the 88 miles of the Bombay and Agra road in the Agency consisted of 3 officers and 29 men, whose pay amounted to

They were assisted by 3 sowars and 19 constables of the Bhumia Police. The head-quarters are at Khalghat on the Nerbada, with 19 chowkis or police posts, and 12 dharamsalas or resting-places along the road.

The Deputy Road Superintendent, Lala Bansilal, was dismissed in March for having used improper means to try and elicit a confession; this is the more to be regretted, as he was an active and intelligent officer. Jemadar Mohamed Nawaz Khan, of the Central India Horse, was appointed to the vacancy on six months' probation.

The force worked well. The chowkis require repair and renewal, and will be undertaken systematically.

130. The judicial work performed by the Deputy Road Superintendent was—

Civil Suits.						No.	Value.
Pending	:	:	:	:	:	2	R 180
Filed	:	:	:	:	:	22	505
						TOTAL	24
Decided	:	:	:	:	:	20	635
							331
Remaining	:	:	:	:	:	4	354

Criminal.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.
Cattle theft	2		2	2
Miscellaneous	3	5	8	8
	5	5	10	10

131. The receipts and expenditure are summarised in paragraph , under the head of "Indore Agency Road Fund," and will be found in detail in the Appendices. The receipts are formed of Dharamsala fees on laden carts, cattle-pound fees, fines, opium dues, &c.

132. Boundary disputes.—The number of these is 91, and the length of time many have

Indore and Jhabua 5 been pending make them a serious source of strife
 Gwalior „ 4 and disorder. To assist a settlement they were
 Do. „ Indore 6 distributed into groups according to situation and
 Do. „ Jobat 2 degree of importance. Lieutenant L. Impey, ap-
 Dhar „ Jobat 2 pointed Settlement Officer, entered on his duties
 Indore „ Dhar 3 on the 1st January 1888, working on uninter-
 ruptedly till the 11th May. Twenty-four cases were decided. The number hardly gives an
 idea of the work performed, many being difficult. One group, known as the Dudhi, in which
 Gwalior, Indore, and Jhabua were concerned, had been long pending and were particularly
 complicated and troublesome; and the Agency is indebted to Lieutenant Impey for the tact,
 ability, and patience shown by him, and the way in which he stuck to his work. He specially
 acknowledged the assistance rendered him by Rao Bahadur Narain, Rao Bhikaji, the Dewan of
 Jhabua, in a private capacity in elucidating the facts connected with the group mentioned.

It is specially desirable that the 76 cases remaining should be decided as speedily as possible, and it is a matter for congratulation that an officer is again to be appointed.

133. Local Funds.—The Incorporated Funds under the Agency are—

I.—Indore Agency Road Fund.

	R		R
Cash balance in Treasury on 31st March 1887	84,840	Expenditure during the year	1,777
Receipts during the year	10,527	Balance on 1st April 1888	
		Opium dues for distribution	650
		Balance proper	27,810
TOTAL	44,867		28,460
		TOTAL	44,867

The expenditure exceeded the receipts by R5,550, and was ~~spent~~ under the sanction of the Local Government on furnishing the Agency Hospital at Sirdarpore with necessities, instruments, and furniture, and on Clerks' quarters, and local improvements at Sirdarpore.

134.

II.—*Manpur Road Fund.*

	R		R
Balance on 1st April 1887	215	Expenditure during the year	179
Receipts during the year	264	Balance on 1st April 1888	300
TOTAL	479	TOTAL	479

III.—*Manpur School Fund.*

	R		R
Balance on 1st April 1887	286	Expenditure during the year	119
Receipts during the year	188	Balance on 1st April 1888	355
TOTAL	474	TOTAL	474

STATEMENT I.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Dhar State for the Fasli year 1294 ending 5th June 1887.

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.	DISBURSEMENTS.	ACTUALS.
I.—Land Revenue . . .	5,25,788	I.—Land Revenue (State Establishments) . . .	1,25,563
II.—Assessed Taxes— Municipality . . .	17,210	II.—Treaties and Engagements . . .	7,886
Local Fund . . .	11,294	C.—Army . . .	1,06,987
III.—Customs . . .	97,373	E.—Public Works . . .	72,053
VI.—Stamps . . .	15,895	III.—Law and Justice . . .	20,244
IX.—Law and Justice . . .	6,132	IV.—Police . . .	36,615
XIV.—Tributes . . .	87,097	V.—Education . . .	7,736
XV.—Miscellaneous . . .	15,349	VII.—Pensions— Medical . . .	6,717
XVI.—Interest on Government Paper . . .	25,264	Charity . . .	58,550
		Pension . . .	10,718
TOTAL . . .	8,01,402	VIII.—State Charges . . .	2,14,108
		IX.—Miscellaneous . . .	24,457
		TOTAL . . .	6,91,634

J. F. W. MUIR; Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

STATEMENT II.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Jhabua State for the year 1887-88. (Salam Shahi Currency.)

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.		EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS.	
	1886-87.	1887-88		1886-87.	1887-88.
I.—Land Revenue— Arrears . . .	R 119	R 176	I.—Land Revenue . . .	R 7,258	R 7,585
Current . . .	5,346	5,188	II.—Treaties and Engagements . . .	12,087	6,193
Akbari . . .	76,657	76,772	E.—Public Works . . .	5,052	2,963
Sayer and Miscellaneous . . .	21,021	21,784	III.—Law and Justice . . .	8,422	9,172
III.—Customs . . .	7,566	8,839	IV.—Police . . .	17,199	15,168
IX.—Law and Justice . . .	10,275	7,776	V.—Education . . .	790	628
XIV.—Tributes . . .	6,181	5,198	VI.—Political Charges . . .	2,192	3,435
XV.—Miscellaneous . . .	6,159	6,159	VII.—Pensions— Medical . . .	2,565	4,050
	6,059	3,101	Religious . . .	4,463	6,175
TOTAL ORDINARY . . .	1,39,383	1,34,993	Pensions . . .	2,595	1,916
XVII.—Borrowed . . .	-5,592	2,939	VIII.—Chief's personal allowance . . .	45,366	40,512
			IX.—Miscellaneous . . .	10,932	11,496
			TOTAL ORDINARY . . .	1,18,921	1,09,323
			H.—Debts liquidated . . .	25,878	28,413
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . .	1,44,799	1,37,736
			Closing balance . . .	176	196
GRAND TOTAL . . .	1,44,975	1,37,932	GRAND TOTAL . . .	1,44,975	1,37,932

J. F. W. MUIR, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

STATEMENT III.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Ali Rajpur State for the year 1887-88.

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.		EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.		1886-87.	1887-88.
	R	R		R	R
I.—Land Revenue—			I.—Land Revenue	8,550	8,103
Arrears	781	299	II.—Treaties and Engagements	10,334	10,352
Current	45,116	44,210	E.—Public Works	6,140	2,890
(2) Sayer and Miscellaneous	7,469	7,307	III.—Law and Justice	9,147	13,405
(3) Abbkari	13,092	12,538	IV.—Police	15,895	15,928
III.—Customs	11,772	8,913	V.—Education	1,066	967
IX.—Law and Justice	1,636	3,252	VI.—Political Charges	1,500	1,500
XV.—Miscellaneous	1,446	1,722	VII.—Pensions—		
Marriage Tax	1,686	8,486	Medical	1,543	1,792
TOTAL ORDINARY	82,998	86,727	Religious	1,416	1,346
Opening balance	51,706	12,683	Pension	419	425
GRAND TOTAL	1,34,701	99,410	VIII.—State Charges	48,296	15,761
			IX.—Miscellaneous	5,340	3,041
			TOTAL ORDINARY	1,09,646	74,910
			H.—Debts liquidated	12,375	8,000
			TOTAL	1,22,021	82,910
			Closing balance	12,683	16,500
			GRAND TOTAL	1,34,701	99,410

J. F. W. MUIR, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

STATEMENT IV.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Barwani State for the year 1887-88.

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.		EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.		1886-87.	1887-88.
	R	R		R	R
I.—Land Revenue—			I.—Land Revenue	10,383	10,378
Arrears	15,891	11,969	(5) Customs	5,305	5,912
Current	55,826	64,885	E.—Public Works	34,425	32,394
(2) Sayer and Miscellaneous	8,039	8,959	III.—Law and Justice	13,997	13,039
(3) Abbkari	23,251	25,643	IV.—Police	22,843	21,185
III.—Customs	29,504	21,776	V.—Education	4,017	3,907
IX.—Law and Justice	9,107	11,608	VI.—Political Charges	6,595	6,366
XIII.—Ferry tolls	2,990	3,090	VII.—Pensions—		
XV.—Miscellaneous	6,112	6,876	Medical	3,822	3,758
TOTAL ORDINARY RECEIPTS	1,50,720	1,55,405	Charity	224	189
Opening balance	36,738	50,244	Pensions	2,340	1,310
Interest on Government Paper	10,911	3,798	VIII.—State Charges	27,476	29,896
GRAND TOTAL	1,07,769	2,09,447	IX.—Miscellaneous	16,098	14,910
			TOTAL ORDINARY	1,47,525	1,44,174
			Closing balance	50,244	65,273
			GRAND TOTAL	1,07,769	2,09,447

J. F. W. MUIR, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

STATEMENT V.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency on Irrigation Works during the year 1887-88.

NAME OF STATE.	WELLS.						TANKS.						Total of both.	REMARKS.
	Deepening old ones.		New ones.		TOTAL.		Deepening old ones.		New ones.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
Dhar . . .	20	R 2,786	7	R 1,556	27	R 4,342	4	R 525	1	R 28	5	R 553	32	R 4,895
Jhabua . . .	15	315	4	405	19	720	1	122	2	301	3	423	22	1,143
Barwani . . .	8	920	9	46	17	966	2	598	2	118	4	716	21	1,682
Ali Rajpur . . .	3	129	2	461	5	590	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	590
Jobat . . .	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Manpur . . .	4	30	4	1,470	8	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,500
Bagode . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	50	4,180	27	3,943	77	8,123	7	1,245	5	447	12	1,692	89	9,815
TOTALS FOR 1886-87	90	4,079	31	2,019	121	6,098	19	4,101	1	8,000	20	12,101	141	18,199

J. F. W. MUIR, Lieut.-Colonel,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDIX H.

No. 439, dated Goona, the 28th June 1888.

From—MAJOR H. A. VINCENT, Political Assistant, Goona,

To—F. HENVEY, Esq., C.S., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Goona Agency for the year 1887-88. Captain G. E. Money held charge from the 1st April to the 7th September.

Native States.

1. Raghugarh.—The Rajah is a very old man, and the State is badly managed. It is swarming with thieves.

The honest cultivators are oppressed by the favourites and dependants of the Rajah.

2. Garha.—The Rajah, who is about 19 or 20 years old, has already got considerably into debt. There is little chance of his turning out well. The State is fairly well managed by the Kamdar, Daulat Ram.

3. Dharnandah.—The Thakur is sadly hampered by the expense of maintaining sepoys on the roads, and by the payment of school and road cesses. His income is not equal to the demands on it. He is a well-meaning, respectable man.

4. Paron.—This Chief is by far the most manly of them all. His State is the best managed. His disputes with his neighbours are few.

5. Umri.—The Kamdar, pensioned Resaldar Mahtab Singh, has had much trouble with the Rani and some dishonest servants of the State whom he had dismissed. I cannot say he has been successful. *The Rajah will come of age next year, and I have great hopes of his proving efficient.*

6. Bhadaurah.—The Chief attends the Rajkumar School at Goona, and is reported to be tolerably intelligent. The State is managed by Kanhai Ram, who does it fairly well.

7. Sirsi.—This State is well managed and out of debt.

8. Khiandah.—The Thakur claimed absolute independence, but it has been decided by the Agent to the Governor-General that he is to pay nazzarana on the usual occasions to the Rajah of Umri, but the Rajah is not to interfere in his affairs, nor exercise any jurisdiction in his jaghir.

Judicial.

Civil Cases.—Fifty-two cases decided, against 35 last year.

Criminal Cases.—Twenty-seven cases decided against 17 last year.

The Government of India, in a letter, No. 3733, dated 16th August 1887, directed, on the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General, that all civil and such criminal cases as are beyond the jurisdiction of the Officer Commanding, arising in the Cantonment of Sipri, should be tried by the Political Assistant, Goona.

This throws extra work on the Head Clerk and Munshi, but as yet no extra remuneration has been sanctioned.

Boundary Disputes.—The following cases were settled during the year:

- 1. Barkhera *versus* Mahan
Tivalor, by Lieutenant J. L. Kaye.
- 2. Bandarhah *versus* Pipha
Tivalor, by Captain G. E. Money.
- 3. Untario &c *versus* Kakarwa, &c
Tonk, by Lieutenant Macdonald.

Health.—There were 10 deaths from cholera in the Kumraj Pargannah, and 4 from small-pox in the city of Goona. The health of cattle has been bad during the year.

Crops.—Both kharif and rabi crops suffered during the year. The former from excessive rain, the latter from blight.

Jail.—There were 4 prisoners at the close of the official year. The same number as at the end of the last year. The jail establishment has been reduced from 1 jamadar, 1 dafadar, and 10 barkandaz, to 1 jamadar and 4 barkandaz.

Public Works.—The addition to the Regimental hospital, which is urgently needed and has been twice recommended by Brigadier General Marter, is still uncompleted.

Some excavations for the foundations were made, and then abandoned.

Annual Tour.—As I had to go with the regiment to the Camp of Exercise at Rupaheli, I could not make a tour in the district. I have visited Shadaurah, Dharnandah, Chabra, Sirsi, and Bhadanrah, and also spent 6 days in a visit to Sipri in March to try civil cases. I tried 80 cases, of which 25 were Small Cause Court ones.

